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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,273 * * PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1973 Established 1887

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 42-37 (7-3). Tomorrow, showers. Yesterday's temp. 45-38 (7-3). LONDON: Sunny. Temp. 48-37 (7-0). Tomorrow, cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 48-34 (9-1). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Variable. Temp. 61-41 (16-5). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 50-36 (10-2). Yesterday's temp. 48-38 (8-3).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	£1.00
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	.11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	2 s
France	1.50 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	6 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.25
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.75
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

Tripartite Accord Set On Ulster

N to Take Role Assuring Pact

By Richard Eder

ONDON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—ain, the Irish Republic and oderate Protestant and Ro- Catholic leadership of North- Ireland agreed tonight on eping proposals for the future he North.

he agreement, announced after ours of talks including two night sessions, left some im- tant issues unresolved. But it uded major concessions from sides, and it cleared the way the first joint Protestant and holic coalition in the history he North to take office, prob- early in January.

hen the weary delegations rged from the site of the , a civil service college in shire, 27 miles from here, were clearly delighted. e Minister Edward Heath d the agreement "a very iderable achievement." John ne, a leader of the Northern olic delegation, said simply: m very happy."

ime Minister Liam Cosgrave he Irish Republic said he ved a package had been ed on "which can respond the needs of the present tion."

UN Is Involved

rhaps the most dramatic of what is clearly a his- agreement—whether it is a sful one, only time will tell the decision that both the blic of Ireland and Britain make solemn pledges about status of Northern Ireland deposit them at the United ns. They will thus be given national status and their ance will come under juris- n of the World Court.

hin will pledge its recogni- that the present status of orth, with its link to Britain, ot be changed except when jority in the North so decide. is the first such statement he government of the repub- whose constitution still con- a clause claiming jurisdic- over the whole island.

e suspicion by the northern estants that the republic s to force them into a united nd is one of the deepest cles to a political accord.

tain has pledged that should ajority in the North decide day to unite with the Re- c of Ireland, London will o obstacles in the way.

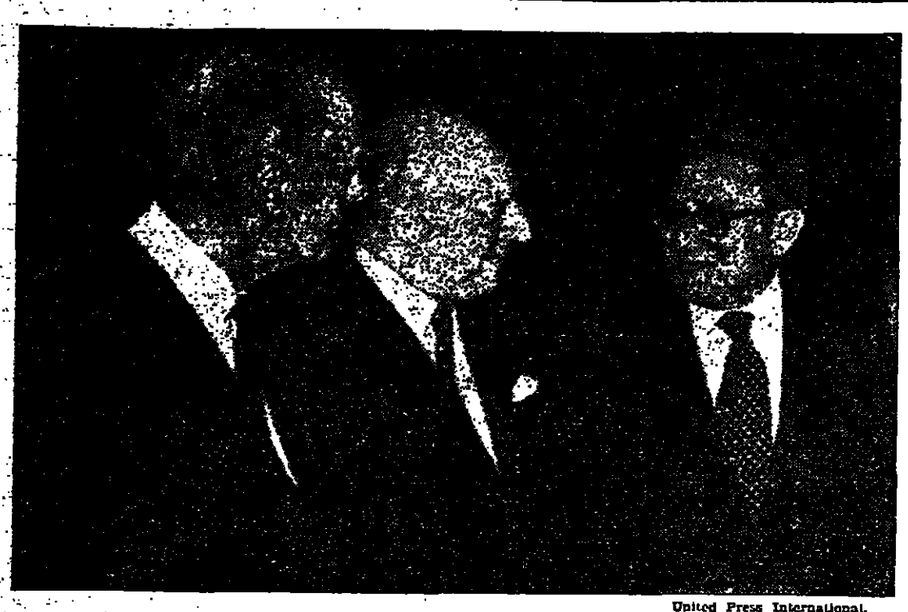
To Act as Link

e conference agreed to set Council of Ireland, a body will act as link between the nment of the South and Northern Ireland Executive. ll consist of seven members e Dublin government and members of the Ulster tive, and will have its own ariat.

will be assisted by a con- ive body composed of 30 ers of the republic's parlia- the Dail, and 30 members rthern Ireland's Assembly.

conference agreed that ts accused of armed vio- would be brought to justice er they were apprehended.

Cosgrave did not agree to e the extradition laws in- suspects. The details of this facet of the accord work was not spelled out, ill be left to further dis- n.



United Press International.

BRUSSELS MEETING—British Foreign Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home (left), West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger confer in Brussels yesterday prior to today's NATO meeting there.

Backs Dutch on Oil Stand

Kissinger Starts Talks With Allies

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9 (AP).—U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger today began talks with European foreign ministers as he sought to repair the unity of NATO.

On the eve of a NATO ministerial council meeting, Mr. Kissinger, who arrived last night, pointedly held his first talks with foreign ministers of the Netherlands and Portugal, immediately after courtesy calls on his Belgian government hosts.

Unlike America's other European allies, the Netherlands and Portugal provided transit facilities for the U.S. emergency airlift which resupplied Israel during the October Mideast War.

In addition to showing U.S. appreciation of this help, Mr. Kissinger's meeting with the Dutch foreign minister, Max van der Stoel, included a discussion of the total Arab oil embargo against the United States and the Netherlands.

Mr. van der Stoel said later that if the Common Market countries find it impossible to formulate a joint energy policy, "The Dutch government will have to reconsider its position." He did not elaborate.

He and his colleagues already have raised various possibilities. They have suggested that the Netherlands might stop exporting its natural gas to its neighbors if the other EEC nations did not share their oil imports during the crisis.

Mr. van der Stoel said that Mr. Kissinger had stated America's readiness to help the Netherlands in its difficulties, "which we accept gladly."

Mr. van der Stoel said William Donaldson, the top State Department energy expert, would open "contingency talks" on the oil crisis in The Hague on Dec. 17.

The Dutch minister said he told Mr. Kissinger that the Netherlands felt the EEC should first try to reach a solution on oil sharing before accepting the U.S. offer to help. He said that Mr. Kissinger understood this.

A State Department spokesman said that Mr. Kissinger urged the Dutch not to give in to Arab oil pressures. The spokesman, George Vest, said that Mr. Kissinger "expressed appreciation for the position the Dutch have taken" on the oil-embargo issue and urged them not to back down.

Asked if Mr. Kissinger was critical of the capitulation by some European nations to Arab oil demands, Vest said the secretary stated in the talks with the Dutch minister that "a policy of capitulation is not helpful when one is trying to get negotiations under way."

Seeking to avoid a global economic recession threatened by the oil squeeze, and to heal the split in NATO, Mr. Kissinger apparently hopes to rally solid NATO backing for his peacemaking efforts before his forthcoming swing through the Mideast and the scheduled Dec. 18 opening of the Mideast peace conference in Geneva.

Later, after separate talks with NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns and Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, NATO's top commander, Mr. Kissinger met with the British, French and West German foreign ministers for a traditional dinner on the eve of the conference, to discuss Germany and Berlin.

'Act of Vision'

On his arrival last night for the two-day meeting of the 15 NATO foreign ministers, his first such meeting as secretary of state, Mr. Kissinger called on the alliance for a "new act of vision" so that it can remain the cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy.

Mr. Kissinger said that in his talks with the other NATO foreign ministers in coming days, "I will stress that the Atlantic alliance remains the cornerstone of American foreign policy."

"But I shall also emphasize that a new act of vision is necessary so that it can remain the cornerstone of our common endeavors," Mr. Kissinger said.

It was not immediately clear what Mr. Kissinger meant by a new "vision."

The Nixon administration believes that European unity is a laudable goal, but should not replace the postwar tendencies toward closer Atlantic unity. The United States has stressed that the whole concept of détente with the Russians depends on a strong Western community.

Mr. Kissinger began his talks today with courtesy calls on Belgian King Baudouin and Foreign Minister Renaat Van Elslande.

Afterward, Mr. Van Elslande said: "The future of the alliance is good. It needs to be revitalized and reinvigorated."

Reductions to Top 30% in January

Arabs Reaffirm New 5% Cuts In Oil Production and Exports

KUWAIT, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—The Arab oil states today reaffirmed a 5 percent cut in oil production and exports for January and linked the restoration of supplies to progressive Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands.

They said their oil would flow again when Israel pulled back from Arab territories occupied since 1967, "including first and foremost the city of Jerusalem."

[Meanwhile the Associated Press reported that the Saudi Arabian oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said in Washington on the "Meet the Press" television program that the Arabs would remove the U.S. embargo "when Israel agrees to withdraw and the United States guarantees the withdrawal."

[Mr. Yamani's version of the Arab stand appeared softer, tying the flow of oil only to a guaranteed agreement and omitting the Kuwait demand for prior beginning of the pullout.

[Mr. Yamani's partner in a world tour explaining Arab oil policy, the Algerian industry minister, Belaid Abdessalam, told newsmen earlier that U.S.-bound oil shipments can resume as soon as Israel sets the timetable for total withdrawal to its 1967 borders.]

A statement issued by Arab oil ministers today, reporting on decisions taken at a meeting of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries here last night, made it clear that there was no question of the "oil weapon" weakening.

After December's grace period in cuts—a concession made after the European Economic Community issued a favorable Middle East policy statement—the Arab oil ministers confirmed that there would be a 5 percent cut in January.

With the 25 percent cut introduced in November, this would mean that total Arab cutbacks in January would be 30 percent or more.

A Kuwaiti official spokesman said today that the January cut

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Chilling Note: Polish Wolves Head South

WARSAW, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Central Europe is in for a severe winter with lots of snow, according to experts who note the migration of Polish wolves.

The Polish news agency PAP said today that wolves had begun migrating toward the South earlier than usual from the forests and hill country of southern Poland to neighboring Slovakia.

"According to experts, this indicates a harsh winter to come, with heavy snowfalls," the agency said.

To Counteract 'False Rumors'

Nixon Releases 50 Documents Detailing His Taxes and Assets

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (WP).—In a major effort to rebut charges of scandal, the White House yesterday released 50 documents covering President and Mrs. Nixon's personal finances. Their net worth increased from $207,141 to $988,522 in 4 1/2 years.

The extensive disclosures, unprecedented for an American president, came after several months of persistent reports that Mr. Nixon had profited improperly from his high office. Previously, he had maintained that he was entitled to the same privacy as every other American.

Reporters were permitted to examine copies of the Nixons' income tax returns for 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972 to check them against summaries that were distributed, showing that they paid $78,651.10 in federal income taxes for the four years.

The payments were $72,682.09 in 1969, $792.81 in 1970, $878.03 in 1971 and $4,298.17 in 1973.

The papers also show that Mr. Nixon pocketed $89,000 in expense money that was not spent during his first term.

In a statement, Mr. Nixon said that "to the open-minded, the papers and documents provided today, the facts they contain and the figures they reveal, will lay to rest such false rumors as that campaign funds were used in the purchase of my home in San Clemente, that I have hidden away a $1-million investment portfolio, that I sheltered income on which my daughter, Tricia, should have paid taxes, and that $10 million in federal funds was spent on my homes in Key Biscayne and San Clemente."

Questions on 2 Matters

But the President acknowledged that questions on two matters may continue to arouse controversy, noting that even the tax men who advised him "have disagreements of professional opinion among themselves."

With regard to the two matters —the claimed deduction of $576,000 for giving his vice-presidential papers to the United States and the nonpayment of a capital gains tax on the sale of land adjoining his San Clemente home —the President asked the judgment of the Congressional Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. He promised to abide by its decision and pay any amounts the committee says he should pay.

If the tax committee should rule against him on both counts, he would be subject to payments, including interest, of close to $300,000, officials estimated.

Tax lawyers and accountants "who assisted me in the preparation of my federal income-tax returns advised me that both of these items were correctly reported," the President said. "My tax attorneys today are giving me similar advice."

Also, he said, the Internal Revenue Service, which checked his returns for 1971 and 1972, "reviewed both items and advised me that they were correctly reported."

Nevertheless, Coopers and Lybrand, a New York accounting firm which Mr. Nixon employed this year to prepare an independent audit, concluded that the Nixons realized a capital gain of $117,370 on the sale of land they did not want which surrounded their San Clemente home. They were required to purchase 26 acres by the seller when they bought the home in 1969.

Arthur Blech, a California certified public accountant, who helped prepare the Nixon tax returns, disagreed with the Coopers and Lybrand finding.

The White House said that even if a gain of $117,370 had been reported in 1970, no tax would have been payable because the President's declared deductions exceeded his income by $44,239.

The White House said that all available documents will be presented to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and that the President's lawyers and accountants will testify and answer questions.

The committee reluctantly agreed to undertake the investigation after Republican members met with Mr. Nixon last week and had a briefing from his lawyers.

Some Democratic members argued that the President was engaging in a "diversion" on an issue where he apparently acted within the law but showed questionable moral judgment for a man occupying the nation's highest office

Expense Account

The President's salary is $200,000 a year and he has a taxable expense account of $50,000. Under the law, he does not have to account for the expenses other than for income-tax purposes. The tax returns showed that in the four-year period, Mr. Nixon only spent on expenses $111,000 of the $200,000 allowed him.

The law says that the $50,000 is for "defraying expenses relating to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties." But Mr. Nixon pocketed the $89,000 not spent, with White House lawyers arguing that he had every right to do so.

The $111,000 spent on expenses went for such things as the total cost of maintaining his Key Biscayne home, because he has an office there; 25 percent of the upkeep of his San Clemente home, because it is estimated that one-quarter of its functions are official duties; Christmas cards; gifts for foreign leaders, and some entertainment expenses.

However, such items as state dinners for foreign dignitaries, the President's transportation and upkeep of the White House are paid by the government. The First Family is billed regularly each month for a variety of household expenses, which are paid out of the President's own income.

Some other lawyers maintained, however, that since the $89,000 remaining was not used for "defraying expenses" of the office, he should have returned it to the government.

The President's principal gains came in the sale of real estate—the sale of stock in Fisher's Island in Key Biscayne Bay, the sale

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Summary of Disclosures

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP).—*These are highlights of President Nixon's personal financial disclosures:*

CAPITAL GAINS—Mr. Nixon disclosed that his auditors recently concluded that he had a $117,370 profit on a 1970 San Clemente land deal, but said he paid no capital gains taxes at the time because his lawyers and accountants told him in 1970 that he owed none.

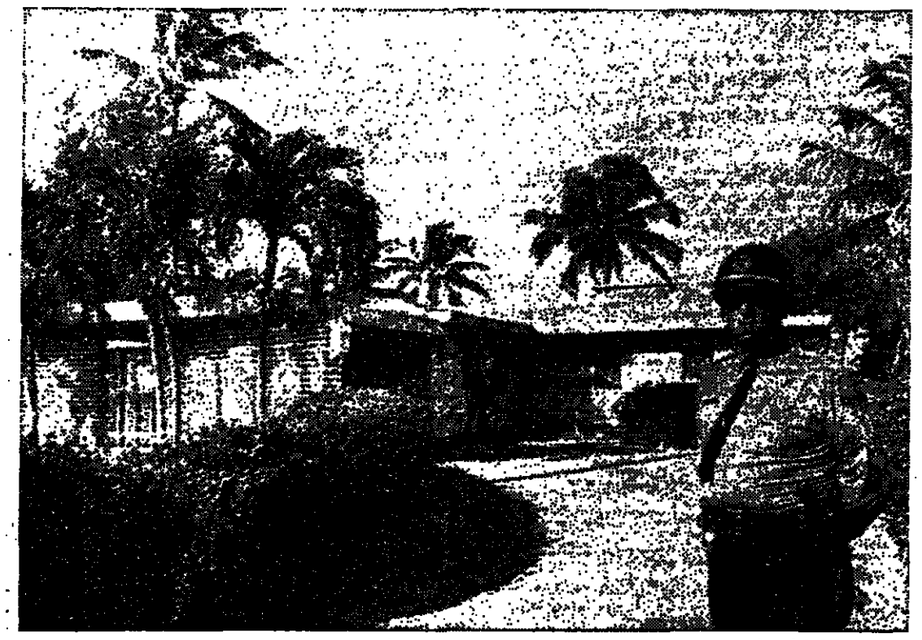
CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW—He asked a House-Senate taxation committee to decide the capital gains question and whether he acted legally in claiming $500,000 in deductions for donation of his vice-presidential papers.

TAXES—Newsmen were allowed to inspect his federal income tax returns for 1969 through 1972. He paid less than $79,000 in taxes in those years, but aides said he would voluntarily pay an additional $250,000 in back taxes if the congressional committee decides against him.

NET WORTH—An audit showed his net worth increased from about $207,000 in 1969 to about $988,000 in 1973, and that as of last May he had $430,000 in bank deposits and real estate valued at $964,000.

LAND DEALS—Most of the net worth increase was attributed to profitable real estate deals, including a joint Florida venture with daughter Tricia in which he said they paid taxes on their $111,370 profit.

SAN CLEMENTE—Mr. Nixon said he and his wife will give their California estate to the government upon their deaths. One of his lawyers said this eventual transfer could qualify him for an immediate $120,000 tax deduction.



Associated Press.

President Nixon's home in Key Biscayne, Fla.

Nixon Assets Up $600,000 In First Term

By Martin Waldron

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—In his first term in office, President Nixon—according to financial records released yesterday—saw his fortune grow by $150,000 a year, and by now has become a full-fledged millionaire.

With the help and advice of multimillionaire friends—Charles G. (Bebe) Rebozo, a Florida banker, and Robert H. Abplanalp, a New York industrialist—Mr. Nixon has bought and sold land in Florida and California, and accumulated large profits which he deposited in Mr. Rebozo's bank.

By May 31 of this year, an audit of the President's finances showed that Mr. Nixon had $426,000 in cash, and that this was increasing by a significant amount each day.

From Jan. 1, 1969, through last May 31, Mr. Nixon's net worth increased by an average of $425 a day. If his fortune has continued to grow at this same rate during the last six months, he was worth about $1,075,000 Friday.

Mr. Nixon's salary as president is about $550 a day plus a $137-a-day expense account.

'Not a Pauper'

As Mr. Nixon said on Nov. 17, he "wasn't a pauper" when he became president — his total worth at the time was $307,000, according to the financial records.

But he has made the bulk of his money since becoming the nation's chief executive.

About $240,000 of the President's new wealth came from tax benefits gained by the donation of his vice-presidential papers to the national archives.

Through 1972, while President, Mr. Nixon had deducted $480,000 from his income, out of the total value of $576,000 assigned to the vice-presidential papers. His salary and other income would have put him in the 68 percent tax bracket last year without this deduction.

Also, $440,000 that Mr. Nixon added to his net worth since becoming President came from his real estate profits and from

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

On Allotments, Charges by Big Firms

African Friends of Arabs Feel Oil Pinch

y David B. Ottaway

ROBI, Dec. 9 (WP).—Black a nations which supported abs in the October Middle ar by breaking relations Israel are beginning to that the Arab oil embargo wo-edged sword that may deeply into their econo- s into those of Western s.

dy, some African leaders ewspapers have issued ap- to the Arab oil producers ncessionary oil prices and state-to-state deals to e the fragile and im- shed economies of sub- Africa from the devas- effects of the production ks and upward-spiraling prices.

Arab oil producers have d the 28 African nations broke diplomatic relations Israel during the Middle war that they are in the ry of "friendly" countries are supposed to continue as much oil as before the 25 percent production cutback.

But the Africans get their oil from Western companies, which show no intention of sparing them from either the Arab-dictated price increases or the cut in Arab production.

The Daily News of Tanzania said in an editorial in mid-November: "It is likely that they [the oil companies] will at best raise the price at which they sell to us or they will at worst cut the supplies they sell to us. The situation is serious."

As the paper predicted, the price of petroleum products recently has begun to shoot upwards in East Africa, and there even is talk of having to take emergency conservation measures similar to those being introduced in Western countries.

Kenyan Foreign Minister Njoroge Mungai urged the Arab producers to bypass the Western oil companies and sell their oil directly to African governments at bargain rates. He also proposed that the rich Arab oil states finance the building of refineries in African countries and provide loans to the African Development Bank to make this possible.

The Arab reactions to such appeals have been evasive or even negative.

In addition, rather than give a loan to the African Development Bank, they decided to set up their own Arab Bank for Industrial and Agricultural Development in Africa, with a capital of $135 million. This will give the Arab states new leverage in their campaign to keep Israel out of the continent.

The Nov. 30 editorial in Kenya's outspoken leading newspaper, the Daily Nation, asked why the Arabs could not "let us have our crude [oil] requirements at the old prices.

"That way we will draw comfort from the knowledge that we are really among friends and shake off the thought that the... capital for the new Arab bank is our own money—paid to the Arab countries in higher crude prices and coming back in part as a tip for services rendered."

For War, Truce Clashes

Israel Now Puts Its Total Dead at 2,412

TEL AVIV, Dec. 9 (AP).—A total of 2,412 Israeli soldiers have been killed so far in the October war and the cease-fire that followed the fighting, the military command announced yesterday.

Comparing Israel's three-million population with that of the United States, it is as if about 168,000 were killed—more than three times the U.S. toll in Vietnam.

Maj. Gen. Herzel Shafir, of the army's general staff, said that the army had identified 2,119 of the dead, while 293 soldiers were unaccounted for and believed dead.

Gen. Shafir said the toll included 127 unidentified bodies and 120 who are known dead but whose bodies have not been recovered. He said 508 Israeli soldiers were listed as missing, including 102 on the Syrian front who are assumed to be in Syrian captivity.

The government said today that Egypt murdered 28 Israeli prisoners and inflicted torture and maltreatment on an unspecified number of others.

Had Accused Syria

Israel had complained previously that 42 of its servicemen had been murdered by Syria while in captivity, some with their hands and feet bound, but this marked the first instance in which it has lodged a similar complaint against Egypt.

Gen. Shafir said that since the Oct. 24 cease-fire, 57 Israeli soldiers have died in sporadic fighting along the two fronts and from wounds suffered before the truce.

The October war-death total was the highest since Israel's 1948 war of independence, in which the Jewish state suffered nearly 5,000 casualties. A total of 803 Israeli soldiers died in the 1967 war.

Israel suffered about 1,800 wounded in the October war.

Reporting violations of the cease-fire yesterday, Israel said that Arab soldiers and terrorists wounded 10 Israeli soldiers on the Suez front and a military governor and his driver in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

Egyptian artillery fire was responsible for the injuries at a position southeast of Nafisha, in the Ismailia district of the canal region, a spokesman said. Seven of the soldiers, he said, suffered light wounds in a brief exchange of shells.

The hand-grenade wounding of the military governor, Col. Eliezer Segev, was attributed to Arab guerrillas. Security forces imposed an around-the-clock curfew on Nablus, the largest city of the West Bank.

Egyptian and Israeli troops exchanged fire briefly today southwest of Ismailia, halfway along the Suez Canal, the Middle East News Agency said.

"No harm befell United Nations troops in the region," the agency said.

'Total Mobilization' Maintained

Egypt Officially Agrees to Go To Geneva Peace Conference

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Egypt announced officially yesterday that it would participate in the Arab-Israeli peace conference in Geneva but said it would remain in a state of "total mobilization" for a possible new war.

The government spelled out its position in a policy statement delivered to parliament by Deputy Premier Mohammed Abdel Kader Hatem on behalf of President Anwar Sadat, who doubles as premier.

"We are getting ready to participate in the forthcoming peace conference in Geneva," Mr. Hatem told the 360-member house.

But even while seeking a peaceful settlement through the United Nations and with the help of the United States and the Soviet Union, Mr. Hatem said, Egypt will maintain maximum military vigilance.

"The war is not finished yet, despite the cease-fire," he said. "There is a long road ahead to achieve completely our Arab and national aims."

He said Israeli procrastination led to the collapse of the military disengagement talks at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road.

He warned that Egypt would not allow a repetition of such tactics at the Geneva conference.

"We shall not accept that this conference be used as a means of delaying the implementation of international resolutions or to take the situation back to where it was frozen before Oct. 6," at the start of the war, Mr. Hatem added.

In Tel Aviv Israeli officials said their government planned to propose that Israel and Egypt meet in Geneva immediately after the formal opening of the conference for direct talks on troop pullbacks on the Suez front.

As envisaged by the Israelis, these talks would precede the *actual opening of negotiations on* overall Middle East issues at the conference.

Such direct Israeli-Egyptian talks would thus be held during the expected recess of three or four weeks between the formal opening of the conference and the beginning of its negotiating phase in mid-January.

The Israeli proposal would in effect transfer to Geneva the Cairo-Suez road talks on carrying out the terms of the cease-fire.

Mr. Hatem said that Egypt would "reject any attempt to discuss again the two just principles on which our foreign policy is based, namely the principle of Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the principle of restoring the rights of the Palestinian people."

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban also said today he expected the conference to begin as planned Dec. 18, but that hard negotiations could not start until after Israel's national elections at the end of the month.

In Damascus, officials said Syria would refuse to attend the conference if U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kisinger insisted on considering the exchange of prisoners of war between Syria and Israel as part of the cease-fire agreement.

5% Oil Cuts Reaffirmed By Arabs

(Continued from Page 1)

would affect all countries, including the European Common Market nations.

Asked about Britain and France, *repeatedly declared* "friendly" to the Arab cause by some producers, the spokesman declined to answer.

The joint statement issued from the Kuwait Finance and Oil Ministry specifically exempted friendly African and Moslem states from the Arab oil sanctions.

Secret Session

The Arab decisions were taken at a secret session at the Kuwait Hilton last night, following a routine budgetary meeting, to discuss progress with the "oil weapon."

Their statement came as a surprise.

Observers had expected that the next major announcement would await reports to OAPEC by Mr. Yamani and Mr. Abdessalem.

In promising gradual restoration of normal oil flows if Israel instituted a U.S. guaranteed withdrawal, the Arab states did not say how this would affect the Netherlands which, like the United States, is now under a total Arab oil embargo as "hostile" to the Arab cause.

The only mention of the Netherlands was as the one European Common Market nation which did not gain from the Arab decision not to impose the 5 percent cut in December.

There was no mention of Japan either even though the Arabs placed Japan among the "friendly" countries after its move from a neutral to a pro-Arab stand.

Two U.S. Airlines Planning Layoffs

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP).—Eastern Air Lines will lay off nearly 5,000 of its 34,000 employees by the end of the month, a union spokesman said yesterday.

Trans World Airlines, meanwhile, announced plans to furlough 350 low-seniority pilots next year as it curtails operations to meet a 15 percent drop in fuel allocations.

A spokesman for the International Association of Machinists said the union was informed of the Eastern cutbacks at a meeting Friday in Miami.

A company spokesman confirmed that a decision to make personnel cutbacks had been made but declined to discuss numbers. An official Eastern announcement was expected Wednesday.

Five Killed in Turkey During Local Voting

ANKARA, Turkey, Dec. 9 (AP).—Turkish voters went to the polls today in local elections marred by shootings among supporters of rival parties.

More than 60,000 local officials, including mayors of the large cities, were up for election. Results were expected *late tomorrow*. The police said at least five persons were killed in shootings.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	13	55	Fair
AMSTERDAM	3	37	Fair
ANKARA	7	45	Sunny
ATHENS	—	—	Unavailable
BEIRUT	20	68	Fair
BELGRADE	2	36	Snow
BERLIN	—2	27	*Snow*
BRUSSELS	3	37	Fair
BUDAPEST	1	34	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	12	54	Rain
COPENHAGEN	—4	25	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	18	61	Cloudy
DUBLIN	6	43	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	3	37	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	Fair
FRANKFURT	1	34	Cloudy
GENEVA	3	37	Sunny
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	—	—	Unavailable
LISBON	12	54	Sunny
LONDON	2	36	Sunny
MADRID	9	48	Sunny
MILAN	12	54	Sunny
MONTREAL	0	32	Sleet
MOSCOW	—17	1	Snow
MUNICH	—1	30	Fair
NEW YORK	8	46	Rain
NICE	14	57	Sunny
OSLO	—11	12	Foggy
PARIS	4	39	Sunny
PRAGUE	—2	28	Snow
ROME	16	61	Cloudy
SOFIA	5	41	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	—14	7	Sunny
TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
TEL AVIV	20	68	Cloudy
TUNIS	15	59	Sunny
VENICE	6	43	Fair
VIENNA	0	32	Fair
WARSAW	—9	16	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	10	50	Rain
ZURICH	1	34	Snow

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



United Press International.

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan confers with Vice-President Gerald R. Ford Saturday in Washington. He also met with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Sunday Again Walking Day In 9 Nations

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Belgians generally have accepted Sundays without automobiles, police said today.

Austrian winter sports centers reported a lack of business despite heavy snowfalls because skiers from neighboring nations were unable to drive to the slopes.

Europeans in nine nations—Belgium, Luxembourg, West Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway—spent Sunday either walking, using public transportation or staying at home because the governments have banned pleasure driving in order to conserve fuel.

"This fourth carless Sunday showed Belgians have generally resigned themselves philosophically *to a pedestrian Sunday*," a state police spokesman here said. He said traffic had increased slightly because persons who had to work on Sunday and had no access to public transportation were allowed to use their cars.

In France, lower speed limits went into effect today, with fines and jail terms for offenders. The limits are 90 kilometers an hour on ordinary roads, 120 kph on highways.

Restrictions in Spain

Spain's first measures to conserve energy also went into effect today, with the shortening of television broadcasting schedules, restrictions on *Christmas lighting* displays and a reduction in street lighting by 50 percent after 11 p.m. Also, government vehicles must stay under a 90-kph speed limit, with the same limit applying to all cars on a voluntary basis, and the heating of public buildings was limited to no more than 20 degrees Centigrade.

Austrian winter-sports centers said that, despite ideal skiing conditions, the slopes were deserted because of the driving ban in *neighboring countries.. A tourist* official minimized tourist-trade losses so far because it is early in the season, but said it could prove disastrous should the Sunday driving ban continue after Christmas.

Police in Oslo said that the first weekend of Norway's ban had been effective, with few violations. They said the ban and the weather, minus 16 Centigrade, helped reduce crime.

In Copenhagen, police said *hotels and restaurants were losing* money because of the ban. "People are too lazy to stroll or take the bus and it's difficult to get a cab," they said.

Less Traffic

In West Germany, where 15.3 million cars were affected by the ban, according to Economics Ministry estimates, police in several areas said there was less traffic than on previous Sundays during the ban. "The autobahns and highways are simply deserted, nothing is going on," an officer said.

In Rome, many persons cycled to St. Peter's Square to hear Pope Paul VI's noon address.

As millions of Europeans stayed home, more heating and lighting were used. Italian authorities said electricity consumption rose 10 percent during Italy's first Sunday driving ban last week. Italy extended the ban to two days this week because yesterday was the feast of the Immaculate Conception.

In Britain, where the government has appealed for a voluntary Sunday ban, and where an 80-kph speed limit on all roads became compulsory on Friday night, an Automobile Association spokesman reported traffic was "very quiet in all areas." The difficulty in obtaining gasoline was called a factor in the reduced traffic.

The Norwegian government said its driving ban was a stopgap measure, pending the introduction of gasoline rationing on Jan. 15, a week after it is scheduled by Sweden and the Netherlands.

Dayan, in U.S. Visit, Requests Arms Aid, Planes, Electronics

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP).—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said on television today that during his visit here he has asked for more arms aid, "more planes and more electronics."

On a CBS-TV program, "Face the Nation," he also said that he had not felt any U.S. pressure for Israeli concessions to the Arabs at the Middle East peace *conference*., scheduled to start in Geneva on Dec. 18.

But he questioned the reliability of any U.S. guarantee of Israeli security, noting that the United States had not acted to remove an Egyptian blockade of Israeli shipping through the Bab el Mandeb Strait at the mouth of the Red Sea during the October war.

"Do you believe your Congress will approve . . . an understanding that whenever the Arabs attack us, *you will send your* Marines?" Mr. Dayan asked.

Mr. Dayan taped the interview in Washington yesterday after meeting separately with Vice-President Gerald R. Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Mr. Dayan said today that Israel should "give in a little bit . . . give up some territory to reach a peace agreement," but would be "much, much worse off as far as security is concerned if it gave up all the occupied territories and returned to the pre-1967-war borders. He added that another element in Israeli security would be "the kind of *weapons that we can have* in order to protect our country."

Mr. Dayan met today with Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger to discuss Israel's needs for military hardware.

The United States has agreed to provide Israel with about $1 billion worth of airplanes, tanks *and other weapons* and equipment. Much of this equipment has been sent, and the Israelis are understood to be interested in a wide range of new weapons.

Mr. Schlesinger returned here last night from a NATO meeting in Brussels. Mr. Dayan arrived here on Friday.

A Pentagon official said about Israel's requests for weapons: "You name it, they want it." No other details of the Dayan-Schlesinger meeting were made public.

Nixon Assets Up $600,000

(Continued from Page 1)

his salary, from rent and from interest and royalties on books.

Before becoming President Mr. Nixon was a New York corporation lawyer, whose law partners *included* John N. Mitchell, who later became attorney general.

Salary as President

Mr. Nixon said on Nov. 17 at a convention of the Associated Press Managing Editors Association at Disney World, Fla., that as a New York lawyer he made $100,000 to $250,000 "every year."

While practicing law in New York City, Mr. Nixon lived on Fifth Avenue in an apartment that he bought in 1963 for $166,860. The President's financial records say that this price included improvements.

When he sold the apartment in 1969, Mr. Nixon made a profit *of $142,912*.

In 1967, Mr. Rebozo, who had been a companion of Mr. Nixon for 15 years or more, offered him an opportunity ' invest in a company that controlled an undeveloped island between Miami Beach and Key Biscayne.

Using money borrowed from a couple of Miami banks, Mr. Nixon acquired 199,891 shares of stock in Mr. Rebozo's company—Fisher's Island, Inc.—for $1 a share.

After Mr. Nixon became President, *Mr. Rebozo* and other investors in the closed corporation bought Mr. Nixon's stock for $2 a share—giving him a profit of $185,000. Others in the company said that Mr. Rebozo had tried to get the President $3 a share, but that the other investors refused to pay this price.

At the same time, Mr. Nixon sold 14,000 other shares of Fishers Island stock to three of his employees for about $1 a share.

Stock for Secretary

The White House said that Mr. Nixon's secretary, Rose Mary Woods, bought 10,000 shares, which the Fishers Island Corporation bought from her for $2 a share. Manolo Sanchez, Mr. Nixon's valet, got 1,000 shares, which the corporation also bought *for $2 a share*.

Patrick J. Buchanan, a White House speech writer, bought 3,000 of the President's shares for $1 each and presumably still owns *them, the White House said*.

Another Florida real estate venture involved Mr. Nixon's older daughter, Mrs. Edward F. Cox.

In 1967, Mr. Nixon bought two vacant lots on Key Biscayne from the Cape Florida Development Company, Inc., a real estate development firm headed by Donald L. Berg.

Mr. Berg was operator of the Jamaica Inn, a tavern where Mr. Nixon and Mr. Rebozo dined frequently during the President's first term in office.

Mr. Nixon bought the lots in April, 1967, for $38,080, according to his financial records, and brought Mrs. Cox in as a partner the next month.

They sold the lots last December for a total profit of $111,000—with Mrs. Cox getting $45,000 and the President the remainder.

Argentine Train Burned

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Infuriated commuters set fire to *five* railroad cars and threw stones at a suburban station Friday when railworkers staged a strike for better work conditions.

Judge Refuses To Kill Subpoenas On Nixon Funds

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP).—A federal judge Friday ordered *executives of a New York* sales promotion agency to tell what they know about a list of major contributors to President Nixon's re-election campaign.

U.S. District Judge Joseph C. Waddy rejected motions from lawyers for the President's campaign finance committee to quash subpoenas sought by Common Cause, a public interest lobby that filed suit to force disclosure of all major contributions to the Nixon campaign.

Judge Waddy also refused to throw out existing subpoenas requiring Charles G. (Bebe) Rebozo, Florida banker and personal friend of the President, and Herbert W. Kalmbach, California lawyer and Nixon fund-raiser, to give sworn depositions to Common Cause.

Common Cause is seeking the *records of Robert* Brian Associates Inc., a promotion agency which mailed commemorative gifts to major contributors to the Nixon campaign.

*Kenneth Parkinson, a Washing*ton attorney representing the campaign finance committee, acknowledged in court Friday that the agency mailed out 12,500 *crystal stars embossed with the* presidential seal to individuals who gave time and money to the campaign.

KLM Boycott in Morocco

CASABLANCA, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—The Moroccan Labor Federation announced yesterday that airport employees will boycott the Dutch airline KLM, which operates a weekly flight on Wednesday from Amsterdam to Casablanca. The union said the airline "was used during the Arab liberation war at the service of the Zionist aggressor," which the Dutch deny.

Bush Assails Maneuvers Against Nixon

Calls Impeachment Drive 'Orchestrated'

ATLANTA, Dec. 9 (AP).—Republican National Committee chairman George Bush said Friday that most of the calls for the impeachment or resignation of President Nixon have been "orchestrated." He said there was no real grass-roots pressure for Mr. Nixon to leave office.

Mr. Bush said that AFL-CIO president George Meany, consumer crusader Ralph Nader and a handful of others have cranked up "their gigantic mimeograph machines" to push for Mr. Nixon's removal.

But he said that if the President continues his energy-saving moves and if there are no more shocks from Watergate, the people will tell Congress to "get off his back [and] let the man do the job he was elected to do."

He spoke to Republican party workers from 13 Southern states as they opened a two-day workshop.

Standing Ovation

Mr. Bush received a standing ovation when he said he saw Mr. Nixon three times this week "and I did not see a man who intends to resign."

Former Treasury Secretary John B. Connally told the same audience yesterday that if the 1972 election were held again now, there would be no substantial changes in the outcome despite the Watergate scandal.

"I predict and guarantee to you that if Nixon and McGovern ran again, the results would not be measurably different," he said.

'A Few Problems'

"Sure," he said, "we have a few problems in Washington. But don't believe that the American people are so blind and so simple that they are going to hold against [all] candidates what a few did in Washington. The American people are not ready for class indictments."

Gov. Ronald Reagan of California told newsmen here yesterday that the Watergate scandal will probably hurt the Democratic party as well as the Republican party.

"There is a tendency to broaden this [Watergate] to both parties," Gov. Reagan said. "People are saying, 'A pox on both your houses', and they don't care to be identified with either party."

$4,500 to Billy Graham Group Tops Nixon Charitable Donations

WASHINGTON Dec. 9 (AP).—President Nixon's largest charitable contribution during his first four years in office was a 1970 donation of $4,500 to the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association, his tax returns show.

During the 1969-72 period, the returns showed, Mr. Nixon reported total charitable cash contributions of $13,481, ranging from a high of $7,512 in 1970 to a low of $295 last year.

Apart from the gift to the group organized by his friend the Rev. Billy Graham, the largest donations during the four years were $1,000 each to the East Whittier, Calif., Friends Church, a Red Cross telethon, the United Givers Fund and Baptist Community Hospital, location not given. The President and Mrs. Nixon also reported an additional contribution of $250 to the Friends Church.

The Nixons gave $700 in two installments to the Eisenhower Medical Center at Palm Springs, Calif., and several $50 gifts to the United Negro College Fund, Whittier College, the Duke University Loyalty Fund and a "TV Memorial Fund."

A White House official contended Mr. Nixon's contributions for the four-year period did not adequately reflect his habits of giving in pre-presidential years "when he had more time to attend to personal matters."

He said that from 1963 through 1968 Mr. Nixon's contributions ranged from $3,307 to $14,087 a year.

Analysis

Nixon Is Trying to Dampen Pressures for Impeachmen

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—President Nixon has convinced most politicians in Washington that he has no intention of resigning, although many believe he might do so if he were impeached in the House and his conviction by the Senate seemed imminent. It is taken for granted here that impeachment and conviction are unlikely unless members of Congress feel tremendous election-year pressure from the voters.

Thus the public impact of yesterday's disclosures and those to *follow—not so much in terms of* detail but in terms of a general impression of the President's culpability or innocence—becomes central. Mr. Nixon seems to understand this, and it is to the public jury that he is appealing.

Certainly no one can complain that the disclosure was incomplete; for a president, it was the most complete ever. But it covered only one part of the controversy that has swirled about Mr. Nixon since the Watergate scandal broke. What people think of the President's probity will be affected by dozens of other issues —the missing and partly erased tapes, for example, about which *there has* been no full explanation.

Perhaps more important, there is the matter of the timin the financial disclosure. the beginning of his tim trouble. Mr. Nixon has se to make gestures to publi dignation at precisely the when these gestures had their power to soothe.

Had he forced the resign of H. R. Haldeman and D. Ehrlichman a week or so lier, had he given in to clamor for a news conferen month of two earlier, had h leased the tapes before mo were honking their horns fo peachment, he might have cr an impression of openness, willingness to do anything to his name.

Instead, in the view of hi ics and some of the Repu professionals, disposed to him the benefit of the doul has appeared to yield grud and, on occasion, to suggest *he had a good deal to hide*.

Why, the average family ask itself, did it take so for Mr. Nixon to supply fu planations about his fin when the accusations have gushing forth for months?

White House officials three reasons in private con tion: It took a long ti gather the data; Mr. Nixo not intially see the peril in the accusations placed hi ching stubbornly to the ide these matters were privat best, the explanations sugg insensitivity to problems o most politicians—ever feat implications in scandal *have* been red flags.

Outsiders, including a n of Republican professionals gest a fourth explanation Nixon was fearful of ne closures and wanted the a to run their course befo made public his complete s

Mr. Nixon turned over the most vexing questior date of the gift of his dential papers and the q of a capital gains tax c sale of part of his San Cl *property—to the Joint Co* sional Committee on I Revenue Taxation.

The maneuver brings ma vantages to the President. the committee, which known in Washington as i rocker, side with him, Mr. can claim to have walk last mile to impartial eva and to have been vin Should it require that I more taxes, he can do s the remark that he, like s others, had fallen afoul complexities and ambigu the federal tax laws.

All the same, there disturbing questions that Is not Mr. Nixon, who often railed against setti cedents that would cri successors, doing so in th And are not the courts than a congressional co the proper forums for s such issues?

Leftists Plan Oslo Protest Today Over Kissinger's Nobel Award

OSLO, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—The Nobel Peace Prize won by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger will be presented here tomorrow—but leftist opponents of the choice will demonstrate their disapproval.

Mr. Kissinger, who shares the prize with North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho, will not be here for the traditional ceremony and has designated U.S. Ambassador Thomas Byrne to represent him. Mr. Kissinger is in Brussels for a NATO meeting.

Mr. Tho, who worked out the Vietnam peace agreement with Mr. Kissinger, has said that he is not able to accept the award while there is continued fighting in Vietnam.

His award was expected to be withheld until he made a final decision and Mr. Tho's name has not been mentioned by the demonstrators.

The protest organisers will present their own "people's peace prize" to Dom Helder Camara, the Brazilian Catholic archbishop, who has been a candidate for the Nobel award since 1970.

Nixon Releases 50 Documents Listing His Taxes and Assets

(Continued from Page 1)

of his Fifth Avenue apartment in New York and the sale of two lots in Florida. The Fisher's Island and apartment sales were made in 1969, shortly after he became President, and the two lots were sold in 1972.

The lots were bought in 1967 for $38,080 with a loan of $20,000 from his daughter Tricia. He sold them in 1972 for $150,000. Tricia's share in the profit was $44,508.

Charge Denied

It had been charged that Tricia paid no capital gains tax on the gain, but the White House said she did.

The papers disclosed yesterday also show that during his vice-presidency a trust fund was set up for Tricia by Elmer Bobst, then chairman of the Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., while government regulation of the drug industry was being proposed.

Tricia cashed in the trust fund's Warner-Lambert stock in 1967 and then loaned her father the $20,000 to invest in the two Florida vacant lots.

The Nixons paid no California or District of Columbia income taxes in the years 1969-72. Officials said that the district does not impose an income tax on any elected federal official residing here and that California tax officials had ruled that no tax was due on income earned outside that state by residents not domiciled there.

The Nixons did pay local property taxes in both California and Florida.

The Coopers and Lybrand audit showed that of the $988,522 in net assets, the Nixons' major assets were cash holdings of approximately $430,000 (including $250,000 in certificates of deposit) and their investments in land, buildings and furnishings.

The largest single item is the San Clemente residence and 5.9 acres—valued at about $500,000. In May, when Coopers and Lybrand made its audit, the Nixons still owed $264,000 on the property.

Two close friends of the President, C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo and *Robert Abplanalp, formed an* investment company to buy the remaining 26 acres of the original parcel the Nixons purchased in 1969.

"The purpose of my release of these papers is to answer questions that have arisen, to remove doubts that have been raised and to correct misinformation that currently exists about what I have earned, and what I own," Mr. Nixon said.

The President said he also had *been concerned by* "the degree of public misunderstanding about government expenditures at my home in San Clemente."

"The perception is now widespread that the government spent anywhere from $6 million to $10 million on improvements at my home," he said.

Calling this view "grossly inaccurate," the President said that total spending by the General Services Administration on his home was $68,000. The money was spent on fire-alarm and smoke-detection systems, interior electrical systems and "the installation of an electric heating system that the Secret Service thought necessary for safety purposes."

GSA spent about $635,000 on the grounds installing lighting and alarm systems, walls and guard posts and landscaping "to restore areas torn up" when the work was under way, he said.

Nearly $6 million has been spent by the military services on *the office complex next door*, which is Coast Guard property. These offices are used by the President and his staff when there and as a conference center at other times, he said.

The President announced that he and Mrs. Nixon, after both die, will give their San Clemente home to the American people for use by future presidents and as a conference center.

Gift of Pape Said to Less Wallace's Ta

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 9 (NYT).—Gov. C. Wallace claimed a $ deduction of $30,000 for relating to his pres campaign that year turning the papers o the Alabama Archives, ing to a Montgomery paper.

There was no comme the governor's office the state archivist, M. Howard, confirmed th department had the pa storage. Mr. Howard the papers would be for 25 years unless Mr lace gave permission to the them.

The Montgomery Adv Journal said that the tion claim was base 300,000 documents valu tax purposes at 10 cent It said the papers d include the legal wo qualifying Gov. Wallace on the ballot as the can of the American Indep party in all 50 states.

One of Gov. Wall themes during the 196 paign was tax reform.

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...vasion Expected

...il Rush' Likely to Transform ...uiet Shale-Rich Area of U.S.

...EEKER, Colo., Dec. 9 (AP).— ...y about 200 people make their ...es in the shale-rich 1,258 ...are miles of the Piceance ...n of western Colorado, but ...nvasion of miners and oilmen ...pected soon.

...ere are no cities as such on ...r remote shrub-covered and ...arid lands, just scattered ...hts and the store, café and ...station rolled into one build... near the center at Rio ...o.

...ttered open parks with ...vegetation flank the funnel-shaped valley that drains Piceance Creek.

And underneath, says the Interior Department, are at least one trillion barrels of oil locked in 15-foot-thick shale formations, ready to yield anywhere from 15 to 30 gallons of oil per ton.

Trails and Drilling Sites

The 805,417 acres of the basin—all but 166,498 government-owned—are already dotted with trails and drilling sites from earlier searches for coal, water, gas, oil, uranium and other minerals.

Moisture is slight, with about half of the 12 to 24 inches of annual precipitation falling in the form of snow. Oil-shale miners and construction workers can expect temperatures of 40 below zero Fahrenheit in the winter and above 100 F in the summer.

Underground, there is as much as 25 million acre-feet of salt water, some three times saltier than seawater and some under intense pressure. Plans are being studied to pipe it to Utah's Great Salt Lake. Lying deeper are possibly as much as a billion tons of coal, and great deposits of natural gas, which developers are trying to trap in caverns created by nuclear explosions a mile underground.

In recent years, private companies have gradually been buying up the private lands and leasing them back to the 40 or so ranching families for use until development can be started.

Cattle and Sheep

In the meantime, the ranchers graze about 11,000 cattle and 12,000 sheep in the region, which also abounds with as many as 20,000 mule deer and scores of elk, grouse and coyotes.

Work on the oil-shale lands that were recently leased by the Interior Department to private firms is expected to get under way in the near future. Within a decade it is expected that the Piceance Basin will have a network of roads, pipelines, communities, schools, stores and open-pit mines where the shale will be dug up and cooked to release the invaluable oil.

Low-Cost Method Cited

LONG BEACH, Calif., Dec. 9 (AP).—The chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corp. says his company has developed a method of producing large quantities of low-sulfur oil from Rocky Mountain shale.

The chairman, Armand Hammer, said that the method could produce large quantities of low-cost oil in three to five years, with little or no environmental damage.

...S. Truckers ...nd Protests ...n Highways

...ASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP).— ...ions on the nation's high... eased yesterday after Team... president Frank Fitzsimm... conferred at the White ...se and got promises of more ... for truckers crunched by ... shortages and low speed ...

...fter the White House meeting, ...sylvania Gov. Milton Shapp ...t to Lamar, Pa., scene of one ...he major protest points, and cheered by drivers who ap...ded the action in Washing...

...v. Shapp promised to seek ...f from the 10-gallon limit ...n the independently con...d Pennsylvania Turnpike has ...sed on diesel fuel. He said ...ould seek a 50-gallon limit.

...e last snarl in Ohio, the ... primary target of angry ...ers, evaporated early yester... when about 700 drivers pulled ... from a truck stop on the Turnpike south of Toledo.

Shutdown Predicted

...a backer of a proposed na... truckers' strike predicted 100,000 drivers still would ... a shutdown Thursday and ...y. Mike Parkhurst, editor ...truckers' magazine, said, ...her Fitzsimmons nor Presi... Nixon has the influence, ... or respect to stop a shut... next week."

Mid-west Truckers Associa... which represents small companies in Illinois, said ...asking its members to sup... the strike. Robert Jasmon, ...er of the association, said ...ringfield, Ill., that the ...is made up of some 2,000 ...

...Fitzsimmons met for 50 ...es with President Nixon ...hen for two hours with Wil... E. Simon, new head of the ...al Energy Administration. Teamsters' chief told the ...ident and his energy official ... the truckers want speed ... raised to 60 miles an hour, ...les an hour faster than Mr. ...n has proposed.

Simon said he would look ... the speed limit request and ... a probe of trucker charges ... they are being gouged by ... fuel prices.

Mr. Simon said: "Mr. Fitz... ons and I agreed very ...gly that any action that ... obstruct our highways ... should be avoided at all ...

...vers at Lamar, where seven ... arrested early yesterday af... they blocked Interstate 80, ...ted the pledge and called an ...o five days of protests.

...Y. Times Seeks Protect Notes Bugging Story

...SHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT). ...e New York Times has filed ...tion in U.S. District Court to prevent lawyers for John ...rlichman, a former aide to ...ident Nixon, from forcing a ...reporter to testify or turn ... his notes about an article ...n last July.

...e story, by E.W. Kenworthy ...e Times's Washington bu..., reported that a wiretap was ...n a phone in the home of ...Jo Kopechne, who drowned ...n a car that Sen. Edward M. ...edy was driving plunged ... a bridge on Chappaquiddick ...n 1969.

...ommate of Miss Kopechne's, ...ret Carroll, has filed a suit ...istrict Court against Mr. ...hman, John J. Caulfield ...nthony T. Ulasewics, charg... that they were involved in ...ly tapping the phone ...

...Carroll said in a deposi... that she was basing her suit ...e Times articles and "an ...gation by my attorneys" ...ting that Mr. Kenworthy's ... was accurate.

...cow Is Testing ...ural-Gas Cars

...SCOW, Dec. 9 (UPI).— ...perimental vehicles using ...l gas instead of gasoline ...ing tested on Moscow ... and engineers find them ...e, Tass said yesterday.

... vehicles, manufactured at ...orky Auto Works, look like ...l ones except that their ...tanks are replaced by a ...er with liquefied gas. The ...tage of the natural-gas ...es is that they do not pol... the air and their operation ...expensive.



United Press International.

ELECTION DAY IN CARACAS—Soldiers stand guard outside a polling station in Caracas Saturday. Venezuelans voted yesterday in first free elections since 1958.

Close Vote Seen for Venezuela Presidency

By Marvine Howe

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 9 (NYT).—Venezuela's costly two-year-long presidential campaign has closed with forecasts for today's vote fairly evenly divided between the candidates of the two major parties: the governing Social Christians and the opposition Democratic Action.

The campaign has turned around personalities rather than issues. Although there are 13 candidates representing 21 parties, the contest has become polarized in the last few months between Lorenzo Fernandez, 55, founder of the Social Christian party and former minister of the interior, and Carlos Andres Perez, 50, former secretary-general of the Democratic Action party and also a former minister of the interior.

This country of 11 million inhabitants with the highest per capita income in Latin America —$1,200—not only will elect its president for a five-year term but will choose senators, deputies and municipal counselors as well.

The turnout at the polls is expected to be high since voting is compulsory here and nonvoters can be fined up to $100 or even jailed. There are 4,661,252 registered voters.

The battle is expected to be extremely close between the Social Christians and the Democratic Action, who between them could poll 75 percent of the vote, according to the most reliable projections from political sources who have had access to the four leading poll services in this country.

There is said to be a 20 percent undecided vote which could determine the election.

[One of the candidates, Alejandro Gomez Silava, a disciple of former President Marcos Perez Jimenez, suddenly withdrew from the contest after polling had already begun, Reuters said. This was seen as a last-minute maneuver aimed at diverting Perez Jimenista votes to Mr. Fernandez.]

The campaign has shown very little difference in the platforms of the two leading contenders. Both the Democratic Action party and the Social Christians call for the reversion of the oil industry to state control before 1983 and stress the need for development of alternative sources of wealth, particularly agriculture. Both parties stress the need for more social and economic development.

Subtle differences appear in foreign policy. The Social Christians stress "ideological pluralism" and are said to be more European-oriented than the Democratic Action, which is strongly anti-Communist and pro-American.

The difference can be seen in the two parties' attitudes towards Cuba. The Social Christians have said publicly that Cuba should be part of the American community and have let it be known that they are willing to restore diplomatic relations with Havana. Democratic Action, however, takes a harder line, insisting that Cuba was the "aggressor" and should take the initiative in any restoration of relations.

Obscene Films Still in Vogue Despite U.S. Court's Ruling

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP).—Local law authorities in the United States have used restraint in applying the Supreme Court's June decision on obscenity, a national survey shows.

The film industry anticipated a wave of theater raids and new obscenity laws following the court's 5-4 ruling that "community standards" should be the guiding criteria in whether films and books were obscene.

But an Associated Press survey showed that while several cities have cracked down on movie houses showing pornography, the court's ruling has brought no wave of reaction.

Lawrence J. Ball, a lawyer for the city of Boston, said the court's decision "has made it easier to get convictions. However, it isn't a 'flinging open of the gates' for the police, either."

Print Seized

After the decision, the Boston district attorney won convictions against two theaters showing "The Devil in Miss Jones" and threatened to prosecute any theater that showed "Deep Throat."

So far, none has. A print of the film was seized by customs officers at Logan Airport as it arrived from Canada, and a federal court upheld the seizure.

The Boston City Council also passed its first anti-pornography ordinance, using language paralleling the Supreme Court decision. But the penalty is only a $20 fine, and so far the law has not been applied.

Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, has claimed that the court's decision was not aimed at the films of the major producers.

Most of the police actions since the ruling have been directed against small pornographers but the big companies have been hit, too.

"Last Tango in Paris" has been shut down in at least five cities, but United Artists claims to have won all the cases that have been adjudicated.

In most of the big cities, pornographic movies seem to be continuing with only minor restraints. In Los Angeles, "Deep Throat" began the second year of a run that has grossed $2 million in one 600-seat theater. And the film started playing neighborhood houses as well. A long trial against the first theater's owner had ended in a hung jury.

The police in New York City have cracked down on some of the blatantly obscene films, but others—such as "The Devil in Miss Jones" and "1001 Danish Delights"—continue to appear in dozens of Manhattan theaters.

In Washington, D.C., there has been less pornography than before. But local observers think that might be due to a shortage of new obscene films as much as the Supreme Court's decision. The U.S. attorney's office has prosecuted three films as obscene and has lost two and won one of the cases.

Sex Offenders at U.S. Prison Get Hypnosis, Shock Therapy

SOMERS, Conn., Dec. 9 (AP).—Using hypnosis, electric shock and slides of nude children and women, doctors at Somers State Prison have repressed deviant sexual drives in molesters of children, the institution reports.

Twice a week for 10 weeks, 12 inmate volunteers lie on a coach as slides of nude children and adult females are flashed on a screen. Every slide of a nude child is accompanied by a painful electric shock to the inmate's groin area. There is no shock when slides of nude women appear.

Dr. Dominic Morino, chief of mental hygiene, said the therapy produces feelings of anxiety whenever the inmate thinks of a child as a sexual object. It also tends to enhance the inmates' desire for normal sexual relationships with adult women, he said.

Twelve of the 70 convicted child molesters at Somers have gone through the program, which began six months ago.

Although such behavior-modification programs are controversial, State Correction Commissioner John Manson said the alternative is to keep inmates behind bars with little chance of early parole. Child molesters are rarely granted early parole because they are generally repeaters, Mr. Manson said.

Dr. Morino stressed that the inmates volunteer for the treatment. However, he expressed "slight fear" that if such experiments prove successful, some judges might make them mandatory for convicted offenders.

"These judges could view these programs as a panacea for crime," he said.

Altered behavior is sometimes called the "Clockwork Orange syndrome," after the Anthony Burgess novel in which a British hoodlum is conditioned to become nauseated whenever he thinks about sex or violence.

Mr. Manson said he almost abandoned the program when the movie came out because of possible adverse public opinion.

Behavior-changing programs are under way in prisons, drug centers and mental hospitals throughout the country. Dr. Morino noted that drug addicts were being treated in such a program at St. Elisabeth's Hospital in Brighton, Mass.

He said Somers has the only program in the country for child molesters.

Under hypnosis, the inmate listens to a psychologist narrate a terrifying sexual experience about a child in the inmate's own fantasies or from his prison record. Roger Wolfe, who administers the program, said hypnosis creates a phobia about children as sexual objects in the inmate's mind.

One inmate who went through the program said he no longer can finish a sexual fantasy with a child.

"I start to fantasize, but I can't go through it. When I get out, I think my wife and I can have a normal relationship."

Gurney Concedes He Was Careless On Fund-Raising

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 9 (AP).—Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., a member of the Senate Watergate committee, said last week that large-scale fund-raising was improperly conducted in his behalf but without his knowledge. He said at a news conference that he was innocent of any wrongdoing, but that he had been "careless and too trusting."

He blamed any wrongdoing on Larry E. Williams, 29, a volunteer campaign worker who apparently engaged in fund-raising "in my name by getting money from FHA [Federal Housing Authority] builders who were promised favored treatment."

Sen. Gurney said the money raised by Mr. Williams was not reported to the Florida secretary of state because he, Sen. Gurney, was not a candidate in 1972. He said it seemed to him at the time that it would be best to wait for his 1974 re-election bid and report it then.

Mr. Williams has appeared before a federal grand jury which is investigating the fund-raising. He later told newsmen that Sen. Gurney had been aware all along of his activities.

Florida newspapers have reported that at least $300,000 was raised by Mr. Williams in Sen. Gurney's behalf and that the funds were not reported, as required by law.

Morocco Increases Wages and Prices

RABAT, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—King Hassan II last night announced general pay increases of up to 23 percent for Moroccan workers, peasants and civil servants, together with increases of from 8 to more than 10 percent in the prices of consumer goods.

He said the guaranteed prices to farmers would be raised by between 20 and 33 percent for crops like wheat, barley, maize, sunflowers and sugar beets.

Buckley Obtains New Lawyer for Appeal by Hunt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (WP).—Conservative columnist and editor William F. Buckley jr. has assumed a major role in the defense of convicted Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt jr. by obtaining the free services of a lawyer to handle Hunt's appeal.

Hunt's new attorney, C. Dickerman Williams, who is highly regarded in conservative circles, said in a telephone interview last week that he had agreed to serve without a fee as a favor to his old friend and client, Mr. Buckley, and because he agreed with Mr. Buckley's assessment that Hunt "had been done a very great injustice and has a meritorious appeal."

Mr. Williams, 73, a partner in the New York law firm of Baker, Nelson and Williams, said he will be assisted by William Snyder, a lawyer in the Baltimore firm of Ober, Grimes and Shriver. Mr. Williams said Mr. Snyder would receive a fee.

Periodically, Mr. Buckley has defended Hunt in his syndicated column and has criticized the handling of the Watergate affair by the Senate Watergate committee and Chief Judge John J. Sirica of the U.S. District Court here. Hunt pleaded guilty in the Watergate conspiracy trial last January and his case is under appeal.

U.S. Gas Pumps Have Their Price Ceiling

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 9 (AP).—Every gasoline pump in the United States would have to be replaced if prices reached $1 a gallon or more, a pump manufacturer says.

Joseph Guidry, president of Tokheim Corp., said that 90 percent of the pumps in the United States can't list costs beyond 99.9 cents a gallon and 10 percent can't exhibit gallon prices beyond 49.9 cents.

Chile Speeds The Return of Seized Firms

Ford, Copper Giants Involved in Talks

From Wire Dispatches

SANTIAGO, Dec. 9.—The Chilean government is speeding the process of returning to their former owners firms seized during the regime of the late Marxist President Salvador Allende.

Three firms with substantial U.S. investments have already been returned or the contracts are awaiting signatures. Negotiations are nearing completion with nearly a dozen others, including five film distributors.

Negotiations over heavy industries are more complex but they are proceeding rapidly, a spokesman for the government development agency, Corfo, reported. A list compiled through information supplied by Corfo and various foreign embassies gave this status report on some of the talks:

● Crown Cork, a 100 percent U.S.-owned maker of bottle caps and seals, is awaiting signatures on a completed contract.

● Agreement in principle has been reached with Dow Chemical of the United States to resume operation of two plants valued at more than $30 million.

● Ford Motor Co. has had contacts with the government, as have representatives of three big U.S. copper companies—Cerro Corp., Anaconda and Kennecott—but they are still indecisive.

● Pizarreno, a manufacturer of plastic and concrete products, is being returned. Italian and Belgian interests own most of Pizarreno, while a U.S. company holds about 10 percent.

● Negotiations are under way for the return of Ceresita, a West German-owned paint factory; AGA, a Swedish-owned dealer in industrial gas; and Isesa, a maker of equipment to sharpen knives which is controlled by Swiss investors.

Meanwhile, a man has been executed by a firing squad and 25 have been jailed for up to 15 years after courts-martial at a prison camp near Antofagasta, military authorities announced Friday. The announcement said all the accused were convicted of crimes against the security of persons in the region.

Observers said this was believed to refer to armed attacks on the military.

Physicist Says Almost Anyone Can Build A-Bomb at Home

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Any reasonably intelligent person can build a nuclear bomb, says physicist Theodore Taylor, who helped design some of America's atomic arsenal.

With a do-it-yourself bomb guide drawn from publicly available U.S. government documents, much of what is needed can be bought from a hardware store and the rest—such as radioactive materials—can be stolen from a nuclear facility, according to Mr. Taylor, who has been warning the U.S. government about the home-made bomb for years.

Mr. Taylor, 48, designed nuclear weapons at Los Alamos, N.M., from 1949 to 1957 and has served as a consultant on nuclear physics for the federal government and private industry.

Mr. Taylor said that he first talked to the Atomic Energy Commission and other government officials about homemade bombs in 1967 but was unable to convince anyone of the threat.

In the past few years, he has tried to bring the problem to the public's attention "until pressure forces the AEC to stop pushing security under the rug."

According to Mr. Taylor, two things are needed to build a crude nuclear bomb: fissionable material and know-how. Enough know-how, he said, is in declassified documents and standard reference works.

"The Encyclopedia Americana is very good and so is the World Book," he said. "Los Alamos Primer No. 1, used to brief scientists in the forties, costs $2.06 and is available from the Oak Ridge, Tenn., Technical Information Service."

Most other needed information, all but the "gory classified details," is cata'ogued in an annual publication, "Nuclear Science Abstracts," available in many libraries, he said.

"Anything else you need can be figured out from the declassified material and standard sources," he said.

Mr. Taylor said that the only barrier to home construction of nuclear bombs is the availability of fissionable material, plutonium or uranium. By 1978, energy demands should begin to cause dramatic increases in existing quantities of both, he said.

"All reactors either make or use plutonium or uranium," he said. "Fast-breeder reactors make more plutonium than they use."

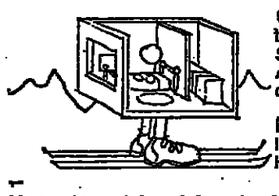
Excess radioactive material is a by-product of nuclear power plants. Power-plant authorities and other users of nuclear energy store the by-products, usually in the form of impure compounds, saving them for eventual recycling.

"This means there are significant amounts of plutonium around right now, but there will be much more by 1976," he said.

The AEC has a system of security precautions to be used in transferring and storing the material. But, Mr. Taylor said, the regulations are inadequate.

"The degree of protection is less than is typically given to money in vaults," he said. "We guard our money much better than we have guarded, are guarding or will guard our nuclear material."

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Its Breakup Had Been Feared

British Astronomers Report Sighting of Kohoutek Comet

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Astronomers at Britain's Royal Greenwich Observatory today sighted the comet Kohoutek, which was reported to have disappeared from view last week.

The reports from other European observatories led to speculation yesterday that the long-awaited comet had broken up as it made its way around the sun.

But a spokesman for the Greenwich Observatory in Sussex said: "It is low in the southeast at an altitude of five degrees and we have been trying to photograph it.

"There are definitely no signs of it breaking up at the moment."

The Simon Stevin Observatory in the Netherlands, which has made several recent sightings of the comet, said it should be visible with the naked eye during January and observers should be able to spot it in the southwestern night sky.

30-Million-Mile Tail

Kohoutek is believed to be a huge chunk of galactic debris, 25 miles across. Its tail of dust and gas is an estimated 30 million miles long.

Crossing the path of Venus yesterday, Kohoutek was to move within 60,870,000 miles of the sun today. It is to come within 13 million miles of the sun Dec. 28, then whip around it and cruise out of the solar system, passing Earth at a distance of 75 million miles.

Some astronomers say Kohoutek will not be visible again for a million years.

The experts agree that the comet has not so far lived up to predictions about its brightness.

"Comets are very unpredictable," said Allen Selzer, a scientist at the Hayden Planetarium in New York. "Kohoutek is generally three to five times fainter than predicted."

Dr. William J. Kaufmann, director of the Griffith Park Observatory in Los Angeles, said Kohoutek "is getting brighter every minute and, based on current observations, we very confidently predict a very spectacular comet after Christmas and especially after Dec. 29."

He said it would be "certainly far more spectacular than Halley's Comet," which appeared in 1910.

The comet will be brighter after Dec. 28 because it will have swooped past the sun. In simple terms, the sun's radiation vaporizes frozen gases and particles in the nucleus of the comet to form the brilliant tail.

Despite the faint showing of Kohoutek so far, hundreds of astronomers have made plans to view and photograph the phenomenon.

The Cunard Line has turned the cruise ship Queen Elizabeth 2 into a floating observatory that sets sail today for a three-day voyage in the Atlantic. Cunard said 1,693 persons paid from $130 to $395 for the cruise.

One passenger is Lubos Kohoutek, the Czech-born astronomer who discovered the comet last February.

U.S.-Moscow Plans Set for New Hotline

MOSCOW, Dec. 9 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union have finished working out technical details for transferring the Washington-Moscow hotline to a network of space satellites.

The new system, which is designed to improve the emergency communications linking the two capitals, incorporates both Soviet and American satellites. It was chosen, at least in part, to put the hotline beyond the reach of human interference.

During the 10 years that the hotline has existed, portions of the existing cable have been blacked out by fire, stolen and even ploughed up by a Finnish farmer. The radio route has also been subject to atmospheric interference.

However, there is no indication that the new hotline will be used any more than the old one. Reportedly it was not even employed to exchange messages during the latest Middle East crisis.

Although the principle of using satellites was agreed upon last year, details were arranged by teams of Soviet and American communications engineers during a series of meetings in Moscow over the past two weeks. The formal technical accord will be signed here tomorrow.

The existing system has often been thought of as a telephone line. But it is, in fact, a closed teletype operation with two simultaneous routings. One goes by high-frequency radio teletype from Washington to Moscow via New York and Tangiers, Morocco. The other goes by transatlantic cable via London and Helsinki.

The new system will employ two separate satellite networks—the Molniya-2 of the Soviet Union and Intelsat, used by the United States. Because the satellites work *differently*, the Soviet and American communication engineers had to work out their coordination.

The new hotline will function simultaneously on both satellite networks. When both nations agree it is working reliably, the old system will be discontinued.

Nixon Signs Raise In Veterans' Pension

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP).—President Nixon has signed a bill to give some two million veterans and their survivors a 10 percent cost-of-living increase in their monthly pensions, starting Jan. 1.

However, the increase for many will only restore cuts made recently in their pensions because of Social Security increases early this year. Other income determines the amount of the pensions.



Fuel-Conscious Pope Uses One-Horse Power

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Dec. 9 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI rode in an open carriage drawn by a white horse yesterday to his annual devotion to the Virgin Mary in the Spanish Square on the feast of the Immaculate Conception.

The day was a public holiday in Italy and all private motor traffic was banned, as it is on Sundays, because of the fuel shortage.

The Pope, although exempted from the ban, had meant by his gesture to admonish the Romans, whose bishop he is, to observe strictly the present restrictions to save fuel, Vatican officials explained.

It was the first time in more than a century that the Romans saw a pope in a horse-drawn vehicle. The last Pontiff to travel around the city this way was Pope Pius IX, who reigned from 1846 to 1878 but did not leave the Vatican after the troops of unified Italy occupied Rome in 1870.

Pope Paul rode yesterday in a four-wheeled carriage that Italians call a landau, but is more widely described as a chaise. The Vatican did not say where it had found the simple but elegant vehicle. The gilt state coaches that earlier popes used for their formal trips remained in the Vatican's carriage museum.

Under a steady drizzle, the 76-year-old Pontiff looked relaxed and apparently amused during the three-mile ride from the Vatican to the center of the city and back. His private secretary, the Very Rev. Pasquale Macchi, was at his side. The coachman, in black dress, was a Vatican employee, with the Pope's chauffeur-valet at his side.

The papal carriage was preceded by a police auto and a rented horse-drawn, two-wheeled cab carrying Vatican security personnel. Police outriders on motorcycles flanked the Pope's carriage, which was followed by three rented horse-drawn cabs with prelates and dignitaries of the pontifical entourage.

The Pontiff's physician, Dr. Mario Fontana, was in one of the cabs. Pope Paul is known to have been fatigued lately, but the Vatican last week denied reports that he was suffering from a heart condition.

Today, the Pope said that a horse and buggy was an "old and modest, but still reputable, means of transportation." Addressing a small crowd in St. Peter's Square before giving his customary Sunday blessing, the Pope said he had gained the impression yesterday that the people in the streets felt he was close to them, "and the Pope felt the people close to him." He added: "For everyone, it was a happy moment."

Kidnap-Killing of 2 Little Boys Jolts Detroit

By William K. Stevens

DETROIT, Dec. 9 (NYT).—In recent years, as this city was acquiring the unofficial title of "Murder Capital, U. S. A.," Detroiters seemed to have been accustomed, if not hardened, to "routine" homicide. But last week, in the face of a new horror, that attitude changed swiftly to one of outrage.

On Saturday afternoon, a week ago, 6-year-old Keith Arnold and his 8-year-old friend, Gerald Kraft, were kidnapped from an area where they had been playing football, in front of a northwest Detroit home. The kidnappers tried unsuccessfully to extort ransom.

On Tuesday morning, the bodies of Gerald and Keith were found by a roadside in the nearby town of Romulus. Both boys had been shot in the head.

The outcry was instantaneous. "A slaughter of innocents," the Detroit News said.

"A tragedy almost without parallel in our community," Police Commissioner Philip Tannian said.

An "evil, twisted and vicious" act, said Coleman A. Young, who will be inaugurated next month as Detroit's first black mayor. He called for "a new commitment" to "reduce the outrageous levels of violence and carnage among our citizenry."

Community United

In the black community, where Gerald and Keith lived, there was an indication that, for once, the city's disparate groups were united on something.

"This is the last straw for the black community," said Barry Hankerson of the United Black Coalition, a community-action group that in the past had bitterly accused the Police Department of using police-state tactics. This time, the coalition rallied to the side of the police.

People had been afraid to talk, to become witnesses against killers, Mr. Hankerson said, but now the time had come to start an all-out war on crime. Henceforth, he promised, witnesses would be protected actively by his coalition. Mr. Hankerson did not say how.

Even before the coalition's announcement, witnesses and tipsters were already coming forth voluntarily to help the police solve the kidnapping-murder, one of the victims of which—Gerald Kraft—was known to Detroiters as the finger-licking lad in a fried-chicken commercial on television.

On Thursday, as a result of the witnesses' help, the police arrested three 21-year-old Detroit men—Geary Gilmore, Jerome Holloway and Byron A. Smith—and charged them with kidnapping and murder. They are now held separately in the Wayne County jail.

The crimes occurred during a week in which the number of homicides committed in Detroit this year rose to 694, breaking last year's record. The police now expect that the figure could reach 750 before the year is out. Detroit's 1972 murder rate—of one killing for every 2,518 citizens—was the highest among the country's 25 largest cities.

Congress Unit Urges U.S. Drive To Collect Its International Debts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP).—The Nixon administration should step up efforts to collect $1 billion in delinquent international debts owed to the United States, a congressional committee said yesterday.

Swift action is needed, especially on cases involving a classified U.S. claim against France—related to withdrawing America's NATO forces—and a $35.6-million delinquent debt owed to the United States by Iran, the House Government Operations Committee said.

In a unanimous bipartisan report, the committee also said the Nixon administration "should give high priority to efforts seeking debt repayment acceleration by those countries now in an economic position to make advance repayments, especially when they possess excess U.S. dollars not already invested in the United States." The panel said this includes France, West Germany, Japan and Spain.

Overall, the committee added, total international debt, including unpaid claims, owed to the United States is at the $60-billion mark—with more than $1 billion of it, not counting World War I debts, listed as delinquent, meaning overdue in payment by at least 90 days.

"These figures are admittedly educated estimates because there is no systematic reporting and tabulation of claims. More than 100 countries of the world are delinquent in paying their debts to the United States," the committee said.

Spanish Priest, Feared Kidnapped, Is Safe

BILBAO, Spain, Dec. 9 (AP).—A Catholic priest, the Rev. Bernabe Benavides, who was thought the victim of kidnappers when he disappeared from his home here Friday, reappeared today, according to relatives. They declined to elaborate except to say that he was well.

But police sources said that he showed up this evening at the Bilbao home of his brother Irineo. Soon afterward, Father Benavides, 36, was taken to police headquarters in this northern Basque port for questioning.

[Reuters reported there was no immediate indication that Father Benavides had been detained against his will during his absence.]

Church sources had said after his disappearance Friday evening that he apparently had been kidnapped. They said that abductors had talked by phone with a sister of Father Benavides yesterday morning and told her that nothing would happen to him if authorities freed six priests imprisoned at Zamora.

A letter made public by the alleged abductors said they took him captive because he was born in Zamora, in northwestern Spain, where the six priests, among them five Basques, are serving long sentences for political offenses. They are in the 14th day of a hunger strike. The letter ended: "A dead priest or liberty."

The Zamora priests, according to a spokesman, are in a "very weak condition." They are demanding that they serve their sentences with other political prisoners, or be transferred to a convent or monastery to serve their sentences, which range from 12 to 50 years.

[In Madrid, the newspaper Nuevo Diario reported that a court had given permission for a nutrition specialist to visit one of the priests, the Rev. Francisco Garcia Salve, who was believed to be in a very weak condition, Reuters reported today.]

This hunger strike of the six jailed priests was their second in the last 33 days. They went without food during 12 days between Nov. 6 and Nov. 18, when they were moved to the hospital of Madrid's Carabanchel prison to recover.

The six were returned to Zamora prison on Nov. 26, when they started their second hunger strike. The spokesman said the priests will not stop until their demands are met.

Junta Reportedly Maintains Papadopoulos in Life of Ease

ATHENS, Dec. 9 (AP).—Deposed President George Papadopoulos, his seven-year one-man rule ended two weeks ago, is reportedly enjoying a life of comfort and security—with the help of those who toppled him.

A government spokesman said Mr. Papadopoulos will not be prosecuted "because he had committed no penal offense." And sources close to Mr. Papadopoulos report that he is completely free and has been allowed to pick 40 bodyguards for himself. He has remained in his rented coastal villa at Lagonissi, reportedly afraid to leave his comfortable environment.

There has been no official talk that he will be exiled.

Mr. Papadopoulos's unchanged situation has given impetus to reports that the Nov. 25 coup, which put Gen. Phaidon Gizikis in as president, was carried out with Mr. Papadopoulos's full knowledge. It is widely believed that the coup was a means of easing the pressure against the military-backed Papadopoulos régime, badly shaken by student riots which left at least 13 dead.

Observers expressed surprise that Mr. Papadopoulos's rule was ended without a single shot being fired and that a new government of civilians and former officers was ready within hours of the coup.

"Why are Papadopoulos and his accomplices not brought to justice . . . if they supposedly represented something that had to be overthrown?" the fortnightly magazine Christianiki asked in its latest edition. "Though a tyrant has fallen, has tyranny remained to create a worse Papadopoulos?"

Magazine Closed

[Military police last night locked and sealed the offices of Christianiki, Reuters reported. A spokesman for the magazine said the police told the staff that the magazine would not be published for some time. "They locked and sealed the offices and asked the staff to go to the military police to collect their identity cards," the spokesman said.]

Dimitrios Papaspyrou, the president of Greece's last parliament, said the new regime aimed "solely at making dictatorship permanent," and indicated that the new rulers intervened to save the Papadopoulos edifice from collapsing.

Nor have Mr. Papadopoulos's closest associates been seriously harmed by the change. Arrests still mainly affect leftists and liberals. Those who were removed from top posts are said to have been generously pensioned off in return. Indicative of the situation is Mr. Papadopoulos's hand-picked former chief of the armed forces, Dimitrios Zagorianakos, who was seen strolling the streets of Athens last week in civilian clothes.

Student extremists who demonstrated against Mr. Papadopoulos's government had called for his execution. His moderate opponents have demanded his prosecution in a court of law. But so far the only change has been the removal of his pictures from public view.

Kenya Orders Tribal Cover-U

NAIROBI, Dec. 9 (AP).—The unpermissive society ca to Kenya's Masai tribesm yesterday.

The Masai are accustom to wearing nothing more th a piece of blanket draj over their shoulders, but n they will have to wear tr sers and skirts, like ot Kenyans.

The order was issued Ignatius Mathenge, adm trator of the Rift Valley Pr ince, homeland of the Ma A few years ago the gov ment of neighboring Tanz banned the Masai from posing bare buttocks.

Russia Calls China a Threa To Security of Its Neighbors

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Dec. 9 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has broadened its campaign to discredit China in the Third World by accusing Peking of provocations against such smaller neighbors as Bangladesh, Burma, Malaysia, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

In its current issue, the foreign affairs weekly, Za Rubezhom, contended that China was pursuing "an openly expansionist policy" toward almost all its neighbors and was using every means "from secret subversive activities to armed border conflicts" to advance its territorial ambitions.

An exchange of messages between Moscow and Peking on the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution had been viewed by some observers as milder than usual, but was since shown to have initiated no new conciliatory tone.

Leonid F. Ilyichev, who headed the Soviet negotiating team on the Sino-Soviet border dispute, returned to Moscow in late September and was still seen here about a week ago, indicating that the border talks have not resumed.

The current issue of International Affairs here contended that Chinese expansionism was "most frankly manifested in Southeast Asia."

The monthly specifically mentioned "encroachments" by Chinese detachments into nor Burma to assist rebels, "fire propaganda broadcasts to Bu Malaysia and Taiwan and tempts to "hinder the consol tions of the young state Bangladesh."

Peking has also used its Maoist sympathizers "as an strument for interfering in local affairs of other states," the journal charged.

A sinister significance in Chinese emigration to Hong K was noted by New Times i current issue. The weekly ob ed that the jump in emig from 2,539 two years ago to 6 50,000 this year "could not fortuitous coincidence." It plied that the emigrants had dergone "appropriate indoct tion and training in China" were now being dispatched agents throughout Southeast

Za Rubezhom accused Chi "posing as a champion of d oping countries" in order to s a power base in the Third W

Chou Praises Third Wo

PEKING, Dec. 9 (Reute Premier Chou En-lai last laudad what he called the ing strength and unity of World countries and their creasingly important role i ternational affairs.

Mr. Chou was speaking banquet in honor of King B dra of Nepal, who arrived y day on a state visit.

Mr. Chou declared: "The a ening and the growing streng the Third World is a major in contemporary internatio lations. Advancing unified s struggle against imperialism lonialism and hegemonism Third World countries assig ing an ever greater role in national affairs."

Greece's Primate Is Cut Off Radio in Broadcast Sermon

ATHENS, Dec. 9 (AP).—The Greek Primate, Archbishop Ieronymos, was cut off the air during his broadcast sermon today when he discussed why he had decided to resign.

The 67-year-old archbishop was officiating at religious services broadcast over the national radio. An announcer said the cutoff was for technical reasons.

Witnesses in the cathedral said that Archbishop Ieronymos's voice faltered repeatedly as he explained his reasons for stepping down. They said he wiped tears from his eyes as he told the congregation that "today's service is my last official act as archbishop."

Archbishop Ieronymos had announced Dec. 1 that he would step down at the end of the month because for years he had been the target of attacks both from outside and within the church.

He told the hushed congregation that his aim when he took over as head of the church in May, 1967, a month after a group of colonels seized power, was "to raise the standard of the clergy and purge their ranks of unworthy elements. This aim made me many enemies. Many enemies came from the world of politicians. Many thought the archbishop should belong to political parties."

He did not name his enemies. But he was apparently upset when not asked to swear in the new president after the Nov. 25 coup which toppled President George Papadopoulos, who led the colonels' coup in 1967.

Archbishop Ieronymos has been feuding with the ruling body of the church for years. The hierarchy accused him of running the church in a dictatorial manner.

The 70-member hierarchy is scheduled to convene in Athens tomorrow to discuss when and how a new archbishop will be elected.

BBC Buys Fewer U.S. TV Shows

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP).—The British Broadcasting Corp. says that it is buying fewer television programs from the United States.

"The supply of suitable programs from the United States is showing signs of declining," the BBC said in its annual report. "U.S. Westerns especially are not what they were and even the well of well-made Westerns may at last be beginning to run dry."

"Perry Mason," "The Lone Ranger" and "Little Joe Cartwright" were once big pullers in this country. Now, the BBC said, "American programs tend to be tied very closely to the American social scene."

Nixon Backers Rally Outside White House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (WP).—About 150 persons, many waving American flags and chanting "Three more years," rallied outside the White House yesterday in support of President Nixon.

The group ranged from long-haired teen-agers from Fairfax County, Va., to middle-aged refugees from Hungary, Cuba and Latvia, to a white-haired woman who said she had marched outside the White House once before—to support women's suffrage before World War I.

Peter Nelsen, chairman of the Scandinavian Republican National Federation, commented, "After a year of investigations, no real, substantial charges have been proven against the President. If there was anything really wrong, they would have found something by this time. It's about time we support him."

39 Sailors Saved

BREST, France, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Russian trawlers yesterday rescued the 39 crewmen of the Romanian freighter Dimbovita, which was listing in heavy seas about 60 miles northwest of Brest at the mouth of the English Channel.

'Bug' Said Fou Inside Office o Servan-Schreib

PARIS, Dec. 9 (UPI).—A lature bugging device has found hidden in the offi columnist and politician Jacques Servan-Schreiber weekly newsmagazine L'Ex

The magazine's director, oise Giroud, said in this edition that the device was round and Japanese-made Servan-Schreiber is the f of L'Express and chief Radical parliamentary gro

Meanwhile, a magistrate tigating an alleged buggi tempt on the offices of a l satirical weekly interviewed witnesses yesterday and the magazine's premises.

Editors of Le Canard En have said that "workmen" installing bugging devices day were undercover police working in radio contact uniformed policeman outs building.



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rmont Parents' Grief Goes On

o Peace Yet for U.S. Kin f Deserter, Draft-Evaders

By Gloria Emerson

HARON, Vt., Dec. 9 (NYT).— mobile house off Route 14 the Vietnam war has not d for Mr. and Mrs. Rennie in, a couple with quiet and rly ways.

ne of their sons is missing. t is how they see it. He can- come home. It worries both hem very much that if either hem—he is 64 years old, she is 50—should fall ill, or die, the son could not come back.

All that has happened to them in the last six years has, perhaps, made the Perrins even quieter people than they were. Their son, Richard, now 25, deserted in 1967 from the U.S. Army in West Germany, where he was stationed. After living in Paris, where he continued to oppose the Vietnam war and urged others to desert, he went to Canada in January, 1969. He is one of perhaps 40,000 deserters and draft-evaders who have taken refuge there.



Richard Perrin with his 2-year-old son, Shayne.

'Just This One'

The Perrins knew of their son's opposition to the war when, as a volunteer, he was stationed at Fort Sill, Okla., and on one occasion was put in the stockade. Mr. Perrin said his son—whose volunteering came about because his draft status made finding a job after graduation from high school difficult—had once refused the chance to apply for status as a conscientious objector. "Dick was not against all wars, just this one," Mr. Perrin said.

Until he retired recently, Mr. Perrin owned a barbershop in Springfield, 40 miles away. He was born in France. His name is René but no one in Vermont could pronounce it, so he made it Rennie. A veteran of World War II who was discharged after a year in the Army because of tuberculosis, Mr. Perrin is still a member of the American Legion. But he only pays his dues —he doesn't attend their meetings.

'Anyone Who Deserts...'

"I've never been back [to meetings] because I knew how they would feel," Mr. Perrin said. "In the beginning, it was terrible for us. I was very patriotic, like most men are. I used to make statements like those I've heard people say, in front of me, since Dick deserted. People saying, 'Anyone who deserts should be shot'."

Remarks like this were not intended to upset him, he added. It was just talk he heard in his barbershop.

Mrs. Perrin has been a nurse for seven years at the Veterans Administration Hospital in White River Junction. She does not want to talk about either the veterans who have been patients there or how they would judge her son.

"It's awful hard for people to understand," Mrs. Perrin said. "When this first happened we didn't go along with Dick because we didn't understand it. Some people still don't."

It wasn't until three years ago that both came to the conclusion that their son was right to desert.

Neither likes to speak of the cruelties, intentional or coincidental, shown to them by friends or acquaintances. They are not complainers. They speak, instead, of the good reactions from other Vermonters. Mrs. Perrin said people felt sorry for them.

Friends' Animosity

Not all friends of theirs or of their son remained loyal. When Richard wrote from Canada—he lives in Regina, Saskatchewan, and works in a garage—for a grade transcript, the school board refused to send it to him. One board member was the father of two of Richard's closest friends in high school. He had told his own children never to associate or write to their classmate again.

When asked about the reaction of relatives in Vermont and New Hampshire, Mr. and Mrs. Perrin said nothing. They only looked at each other. They have visited their son in Canada five times. He is married to a Canadian girl and has a 2-year-old son, Shayne.

The Perrins said that they understand why others are not concerned about amnesty and cannot share their own pain. It is because these others' sons are not affected, the Perrins say.

U.S. Black Muslims Troubled by Business Problems, Crime

By Paul Delaney

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT).—The enterprise of U.S. Black Muslims has been pointed to as a showcase, an example of industry, competence and self-help that the entire black community should emulate.

The Muslims seemed to succeed where others failed, in rehabilitating ex-convicts and drug addicts, for example, or establishing businesses controlled by blacks. The stern discipline, moral purity, religious fervor and nationalist teachings of Elijah Muhammad, the leader of the Black Muslims' Nation of Islam, were cited as reasons for that apparent success.

But now, the Nation of Islam is in deep trouble, reeling from financial difficulties and a change of direction that has led some of its followers back into the life of crime from which many of them were recruited.

An independent investigation by The New York Times over several weeks, coupled with the findings of the police and other government agencies, showed the following:

● What once appeared to be a thriving business empire, with a value estimated as high as $70 million, is in jeopardy of crumbling for lack of cash flow and technical and managerial skills and the changing nature of U.S. business.

● With the need for money, some elements within the sect have turned to one of the biggest and quickest sources of ready cash in the ghetto—crime. Sources close to the Muslims reported grave concern within and outside the Muslim organization over the turn to crime—which some Muslims, particularly in the East, have taken.

● The financial problems have resulted in a relaxing of the Muslim philosophy and have led to friction between various factions within the religion. That conflict has resulted in a number of young Muslims being killed recently, again mainly on the East Coast.

● In an almost frantic effort to get money, Black Muslims have been negotiating with Arab countries. The search has been largely unsuccessful for a variety of reasons, including the internal strife and killings and the all-black philosophy of the U.S. Muslims.

● The Black Muslim leader, Mr. Muhammad, is 76 years old and ailing. His death is expected to set off a violent struggle for power within the sect. The Chicago headquarters appears to have lost control of the local mosques, and it is difficult to raise money without the leader.

Attempts to get comments and reaction from both national and local Muslim leaders were futile.



Associated Press.

Black Muslim leader Elijah Muhammad.

However, during the investigation, several persons close to the Muslims, including law-enforcement officials, did talk openly, but mostly not for attribution.

The sources reported that the Muslims had been able to purchase farm land in Alabama and properties in Chicago and other cities with credit built up over the years.

The credit included a $3-million loan from Libya last year. But subsequent attempts to obtain further funds from Arab countries, including Libya, have failed.

Regarding money, the sources said Muslim businesses had not been as viable as reported.

"It was more myth than real," a source remarked. "They set up a lot of small businesses, but they couldn't make those 'Mom and Pop' stores go.

"Besides, they didn't have the skills to run them efficiently, although they tried to give the impression they did," he said.

The Muslims then embarked on a campaign seeking to attract educated non-Muslim blacks. From all indications, the campaign was a failure. Therefore, with increasing money problems, the sources said, some factions turned to crime. "Most of it is on the East Coast, in Philadelphia, New York and New Jersey," a source said.

Callas Concert for Parisians Presents an Exciting Evening

By David Stevens

PARIS, Dec. 9 (IHT).—Maria Callas's comeback tour reached Paris Friday, and the soprano was greeted as the legend she has become by an army of true believers who packed the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées.

She and the tenor Giuseppe di Stefano gave very much the same program of operatic duets and arias that they have given at other stops in their tour, which began in Hamburg on Oct. 26, and with very much the same results.

The audience reaction, given a certain allowance for Gallic temperament, was also doubtless similar. The second biggest ovation of the evening was the one that greeted Callas's first appearance, before a note had been sung. Finally, after the temperature had been raised by her aria, "Voi lo sapete," and the duet, both from "Cavalleria Rusticana," and one encore—"O mio babbino caro" from "Gianni Schicchi"—a large part of the audience seemed to come collectively unhinged with ecstasy.

About 20 photographers provided a tight escort for every curtain call, fans pressed forward to shake her hand (at least 50 succeeded) or touch her red silk-and-chiffon robe.

Regal Serenity

One ardent young man leaped to the stage and, kneeling, kissed her hand—he hardly seemed old enough to have remembered her last stage appearance eight years ago. A young woman walked up and kissed her cheek, which emboldened a bearded young man to pull the same stunt while Callas was looking the other way. She took it all with regal serenity and the same radiant smile she had worn all evening.

The Paris press, which usually takes its time reviewing musical events, reported on it in full yesterday, recognizing that it was not a musical event but an Event, pure and simple. Only one, prudently anonymous, critic in the afternoon daily France-Soir bluntly told the truth as he heard it—that La Callas has all the vocal problems she has always had when she gets above her rich chest register, and that Di Stefano, who had the audacity to sing two French arias to a Paris audience—the aubade from "Le Roi d'Ys" and the "Flower" aria from "Carmen"—does not have a clue as to French style. Hardly news.

Enough Voice

All the same, it was an exciting evening on purely musical-theatrical grounds. Both singers offered enough voice to generate 20-year-old memories, and in the four duets that made up half of the lean and carefully chosen program—the others were the final scene from "Carmen," the Act II duet of Verdi's "Don Carlos" and one from his "I Vespri Siciliani"—they struck the theatrical fire that made some of their stage appearances and recordings historic. Di Stefano did so with a prodigal expenditure of his resources, as always, and Callas with all the restrained intensity, intelligence and dramatic intuition that make her unique.

Robert Sutherland was the excellent accompanist, lavishing more care on his duties than they pianistically deserved, but with his singers all the way like a good conductor.

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Obituaries

Benn W. Levy of Britain, 73; Playwright and Former MP

LONDON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—Benn W. Levy, 73, a playwright, stage and motion picture director and a former Labor member of Parliament, died on Friday in Oxford.

Following a brief career in book publishing, his first play, "This Woman Business," was produced here in 1926 and later had a short run in New York. In the following years, several other plays and adaptations by Mr. Levy were presented in London.

With the arrival of talking pictures, he was in demand as a writer of dialogue. He worked on Alfred Hitchcock's "Blackmail," generally thought to be the first British talkie. In this period, he also collaborated on the musical "Evergreen," with music by Richard Rodgers, which gave Mr. Levy his longest run as a librettist.

His next two plays, "Hollywood Holiday," written in collaboration with John Van Druten, and "Springtime for Henry," a farce, were directed by Mr. Levy himself.

In 1945, he won a seat in Parliament for the Labor party in the new constituency of Eton and Slough. He lost the seat in 1950. While still in Parliament, his comedy, "Clutterbuck," which had his wife, U.S. actress Constance Cummings, in the cast, ran well in London and New York.

After he lost the Parliament seat, he concentrated on the theater, writing "Return to Tyasss," and "The Rape of the Belt."

John F. Sierks

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., Dec. 9 (NYT).—John F. Sierks, 59, the chief architect of Levitt and Sons, the builders of Levittown, who designed most of the homes erected by the company in the past 24 years, died Friday at the Long Island Jewish Hospital.

Bernardina Castro

EIBAR, Spain, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Bernardina de Castro Fernandez, 112, who was believed to be the oldest woman in the country and was nicknamed "the Grandmother of Spain," died yesterday.

Mrs. Castro, who was born in Salamanca in 1861, became a widow at age 45. She is survived by 34 children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. She had worked as a domestic in France for 20 years and lived here for the last 23 years, recently supported by a special municipal pension.

Lon Nol Accepts Resignation of Premier In Tam

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Cambodian Premier In Tam, who on Friday tendered his resignation for the second time in two months, said yesterday that President Lon Nol had accepted his resignation from the government and from the ruling High Council.

He said he was tired of politics and would leave in the next two days for Sisophon, 200 miles northwest of here, to devote himself to farming.

There has been no official announcement so far from the presidential palace about the acceptance of Mr. In Tam's resignation.

Informed sources said that Vice-President Cheng Heng, a member of the four-man political council, had also tendered his resignation but the President had not yet decided whether to accept it. President Lon Nol and his adviser, Sirik Matak, are the other members of the council.

3 in Firemen's Union Are Indicted in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP).—Richard J. Vizzini, president of the Uniformed Firefighters Association, and two other top union officers were indicted last week on eight misdemeanor charges stemming from a 5 1/2-hour strike by city firemen a month ago.

Mr. Vizzini has admitted he reported that a vote of the 10,900-member union had been "overwhelmingly" in favor of a strike, when in fact the mail ballot had rejected strike action.

Also indicted were John J. O'Sullivan, the union's financial and recording secretary, and Dominick P. Gentiluomo, sergeant at arms.

The charges are punishable by up to a year in prison.

Hanoi Charges U.S. Overflights

HONG KONG, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—North Vietnam has demanded that the United States withdraw immediately its aircraft carrier Midway from the Gulf of Tonkin and stop aerial reconnaissance over its territory, according to the New China News Agency.

At the same time, China accused the United States of "brazen provocations" of the Vietnamese people by encouraging the South Vietnamese government in violations of the ceasefire.

A statement issued by the North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Friday said that the Midway was dispatched to the Gulf of Tonkin on Thursday.

"The DRVN [North Vietnam] Foreign Ministry firmly demanded that the United States immediately withdraw the carrier [and] cease the activities of its aircraft over the sea adjacent to the DRVN and its reconnaissance flights over DRVN territory, the agency reported.

France Opposes Russian Plan on Asian Security

KARACHI, Dec. 9 (AP).—France's secretary of state for foreign affairs, Jean de Lipkowski, said today that France does not support the Soviet Union's proposals for an Asian security system. He hinted that France might consider supplying arms to Pakistan to counterbalance those being supplied to India by the Soviet Union.

Before returning to France after two days of talks with the Pakistani government, Mr. de Lipkowski told newsmen at Islamabad airport that France did not consider it possible for Asia to have a security system like the one being discussed in Helsinki for Europe.

He said: "We do not think that a setup like the Asian collective security system will be useful for this part of the world because the nature of countries is different to that in Europe."

France believes, he said, that countries in Asia would do better to form their own regional organizations like the one that groups Thailand, the Philippines and some other Southeast Asian countries. The Asian security plan fostered by Moscow would include Russia, Afghanistan, India, Ceylon and Pakistan.

White House Plans 'Candlelight' Noël

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP).—The White House will celebrate the Christmas holiday season this year with lighting and Christmas decorations at candlelight intensity.

But Mrs. Richard M. Nixon is continuing the candlelight tours she started in 1969.

A White House spokesman said she has asked that fires be lighted in the fireplaces and that string ensembles from the armed services provide holiday music during the public tours on the evenings of Dec. 27 and 28.

UN Unit Supports Soviet Plan Tying Aid to Arms Cuts

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 9 (AP).—The General Assembly has approved a Soviet proposal that the five major powers cut their defense budgets by 10 percent and put one-tenth of the savings into aid for developing countries.

But the decision, by an 83-2 vote with 38 abstentions Friday night, was rendered academic since the proposal got no support from the four other permanent members of the Security Council.

China, which voted against the measure with Albania, assailed the Soviet plan as "a cheap fraud." The United States, Britain and France abstained.

U.S. sources called the proposal "a propaganda ploy that never has been taken seriously." A British diplomat said: "Ten percent of what? Who could tell what the true Soviet defense budget is? The United Kingdom already spends 10 percent of the amount of its military budget on aid."

The assembly also approved a Mexican proposal requesting Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to prepare a report on the Soviet plan and submit it to the next assembly session. The vote was 93-2, with 26 abstentions.

$1 Million Semen Of Bulls Seized

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP).—The U.S. Customs Bureau said Friday that it has seized $1 million worth of semen from prize bulls and arrested a Pennsylvania man on charges of smuggling it across the border from Canada.

Customs agents said Jack C. Miller, a cattle breeder of Collegeville, Pa., was arrested after agents in Goshen, Ind., seized bulls' semen allegedly sold to a veterinarian. They said a search of Mr. Miller's home resulted in the seizure of eight metal containers of allegedly stolen semen from prize bulls. The semen was valued at about $1 million, agents said, and was sufficient to inseminate about 10,000 cows.

Mr. Miller was to be arraigned before a federal judge in Philadelphia.

Dutch Airport Security

THE HAGUE, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Security checks on all passengers and their hand luggage is to be tightened at Holland's three main airports—Schipol (Amsterdam), Zestienhoven (Rotterdam) and Beek (Limburg Province), Premier Joop Den Uyl said. The security checks will apply to all international flights.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Monday, December 10, 1973 *

Unique Disclosure—and Dilemma

The extent of President Nixon's delivery to the public of information about his personal financial matters has been termed unprecedented in the annals of the presidency. It is—but then, Mr. Nixon's dilemma is also without parallel. And the impact of these disclosures upon the President's difficulties is thus not easy to gauge—in terms of popular credibility and confidence, or of political effect.

For most American businessmen, Mr. Nixon's transactions will have a familiar ring; even the matters of taxation that are in dispute—the capital gain liability for the San Clemente real estate sales and the questions concerning Mr. Nixon's gift of his papers—have their corollaries in the experience of many Americans with the Internal Revenue Service. The fact that Mr. Nixon is the official head of all executive services is at least palliated by his offer to abide by the decision of a legislative group —the Congressional Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Mr. Nixon's exposure of his financial affairs will, doubtless, disperse most of the fog of guess, rumor and allegation that surrounded those affairs in the wake of Watergate. And the residue does justify his own contention that he conducted his "private affairs in public office" prudently "and in the best interests of my family." That in itself gives no ground for condemnation—but neither does it supply any reason to believe that Mr. Nixon's conduct in the White House had any particular generosity or self-sacrificing sense of public responsibility.

In other words, the President has refuted by figures some of the charges against him; he has placed the disputed matters in the open. But this is at best a defensive success in one area of the attacks directed toward the White House. It does not, since the material brought forward demonstrates primarily a concern for the well-being of Richard Nixon and his family, project any atmosphere of presidential credibility into other aspects of the Watergate controversy.

Those aspects, essentially, concern the abuse of presidential authority, either through the direct exercise of that authority by the President or by his agents, acting on their own. In financial matters, the President may not have profited by abuse of power—but he clearly did not suffer any losses through his office. How the public will react to this situation, whether in envy of his success, disapproval of his continuance of personal business as usual, or simple acceptance of the fact that Mr. Nixon has made shrewd use of the laws, the opportunities and the salary affecting the presidency, is problematical. But there seems little prospect that Mr. Nixon's unique disclosures can fundamentally alter his unique dilemma.

Defense Funds Travesty

Despite new promises Friday from the NATO defense ministers to do more, major differences persist among the allies over sharing the financial burdens of the American troop presence in Europe. Money may or may not be the source of all evil, but in NATO affairs it threatens a crisis in the coming months that could prove even more serious than the strain in the North Atlantic alliance stemming from October's Mideast war.

The Middle East, after all, is outside the NATO area and no treaty commits the United States or its West European allies to agree on policy there, important as that is. But inability to agree on financing the key forces that defend the NATO heartland now could threaten the linchpin of the alliance itself, the American divisions in the line that give credibility to the U.S. nuclear deterrent.

* * *

Newly adopted legislation, pushed through Congress, ironically, by friends of NATO, requires the Europeans to offset the full dollar outflow resulting from the U.S. troop presence and makes mandatory a troop withdrawal proportional to any shortfall. This little-publicized statute, an amendment to the recent military procurement bill sponsored by Senators Jackson and Nunn, was designed to head off the more sweeping Mansfield amendment calling for an immediate cutback in American forces in Europe. But its effect has been largely to eliminate administration flexibility in negotiating a financial settlement with the Europeans.

At issue is a gross American balance-of-payments deficit on military account in Europe of $2.5 billion in fiscal 1974, up more than 50 percent over the 1970 figure as a result of inflation and the revaluation of European currencies. Under a biannual offset agreement now being negotiated, West German arms purchases and other measures are expected to defray more than $1 billion of this annual outflow, as during the past two years. But other NATO countries buy few American arms and a gap of $600 million to $1.4 billion remains, according to an on-the-ground study just made for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

* * *

A gap of $600 million to $1.4 billion is a trifling amount in a trillion-dollar economy with exports exceeding $50 billion a year. Yet the Jackson-Nunn amendment would force a unilateral cutback of American troops of something like 25 to 50 percent at a time when an effort is being made to negotiate mutual troop reductions with the Soviet Union. It is hard to conceive of a greater travesty of defense "planning" than to proceed in this way to the wrong force reductions, in the wrong place, at the wrong time and, above all, for the wrong reasons.

The deficit in the American balance of payments has been the result of a complex amalgam of trade, tourism, investment abroad, other capital movements and, for a time, military expenditures in Vietnam offset by nobody. The irony of the Jackson-Nunn amendment is that this grotesque outcome of two decades of congressional concern over payments imbalances comes at a time when the dollar is strengthening, American trade is back in surplus as a result of two devaluations, and West Europe is headed into an economic tailspin as a result of the Arab oil squeeze.

The West Europeans have increased their defense spending annually for the past three years and should be encouraged to continue and to unite their forces through their now burgeoning moves toward political and defense union. That is a far more fruitful way to get them to take on a larger share of the mutual defense burden than a petty you're-another squabble over offset payments. As for Jackson-Nunn, it should be repealed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Back to Cambodia

The vote was a little too close to be heralded as a triumph of statesmanship, but the outcome saved the United Nations General Assembly from blundering into a destructive and dangerous precedent. By 53 to 50, with 21 abstentions, the Assembly deferred a Chinese-led move to unseat the representatives of Cambodian President Lon Nol and substitute the will-o'-the-wisp exile regime of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Skepticism about the legitimacy or staying power of the present Cambodian government may be widespread through the international community. But more persuasive than ideological inclination was the apparent recognition that the General Assembly has no business recognizing governments-in-exile over governments-in-place. Once such a practice were to be started, there could be similar demagogic demands to unseat, say, Israel in favor of a Palestinian government, or grant recognition to any number of national liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere.

Communist and non-aligned supporters of Prince Sihanouk contended that Cambodian insurgents controlled 90 percent of the state territory and 80 percent of the population—a claim that the United States dubbed "patently false." But even if these claims were anywhere near reality, the Khmer Rouge insurgency seems increasingly remote from the exiled prince. At his Peking home last October, Sihanouk told an interviewer from Le Monde, "I do not have intimate relations with the Khmer Rouge—I have almost no relations with them."

Whether by military pressure or—better but less likely—by negotiations between the government and insurgent leaders, the future leadership of Cambodia will be decided in Cambodia, not in the United Nations General Assembly.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

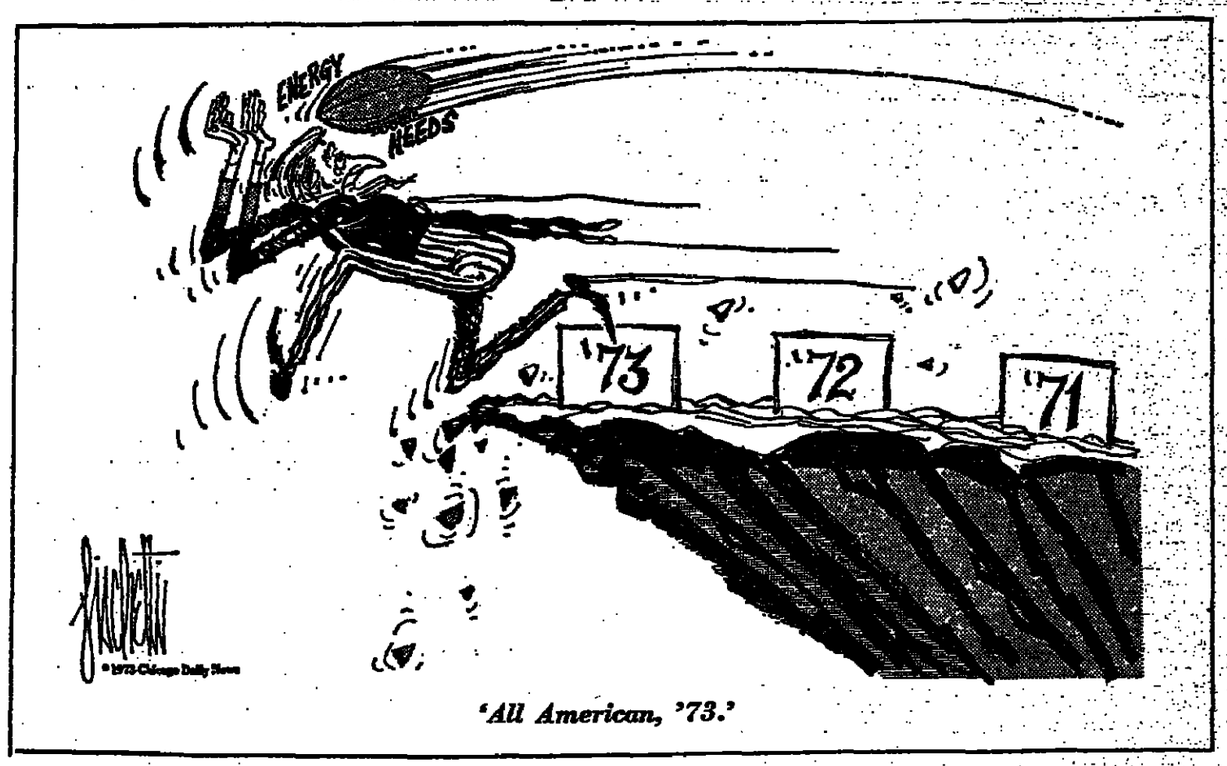
December 10, 1898

PARIS—The 48th week of this year has shown no change in the mortality of Paris according to the municipal statistical report as given in the Temps. There were 845 deaths, almost exactly the number for the corresponding period of the previous year. Twenty suicides and 11 violent deaths were reported. During the same period, 563 male and 518 female infants were born.

Fifty Years Ago

December 10, 1923

MONTE CARLO—Without using any of the hundreds of systems which everybody is ready to whisper in the stranger's ear, Erskin Gwynn, a well-known American in Paris, picked the winning number at roulette at the Casino here last night 30 times in succession. And he quit before his luck changed. As a result, he is 100,000 francs ahead of the game this morning. His only regret is that he did not play higher stakes.



'All American, '73.'

Kissinger on the Middle East

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Kissinger, who lost 12 members of his own family in Nazi concentration camps, now finds himself in the painful position of trying to persuade Israel and the friends of Israel in this country that any lasting peace in the Middle East depends on fundamental changes in Jerusalem's policy.

He is urging the Arab states to lift their oil embargo when the Middle East peace talks start in Geneva on Dec. 18, and meanwhile he is pressing the Congress to vote $2.2 billion for arms to the Israelis, but he regards a return to the situation that existed before the October Middle East war as a potential disaster for Israel and everybody else.

In this preliminary stage of the talks, he is avoiding specific recommendations. He is not stating any official American position on boundaries or guarantees or the future of Jerusalem, the Golan Heights, Sharm el-Sheik or any of the other critical questions. He is merely defining the problem as he sees it and making the following points in his talks with both sides, and with members of the Congress:

● The problem now is quite different since the October war and the oil embargo. It cannot be solved by restoring the status quo or the military balance of power.

● Going back to the positions of Oct. 6 is not in Israel's interests. The Israeli casualties were one out of 494 of their population, the Egyptian casualties, though much larger, only one out of 6,000. The Arabs are getting more sophisticated modern weapons from Moscow, learning how to use them, and denying Israel the advantage of fighting on only one front at a time.

● Regardless of what the United States does, Israel's diplomatic isolation will increase unless there is a general settlement. Western Europe is more interested in its own economic stability than in the security of Israel. Black Africa has already broken with Jerusalem, and Japan and most of Asia will break diplomatic relations with Israel if the present trend continues. Without a fundamental change, Israel then will wind up in an international diplomatic ghetto, with the United States as its only friend.

● Even in the United States, Israel's position will not be secure unless it changes its policy. Washington is committed to support UN Security Council Resolution 242, calling for Israel to give up most of the territory it conquered in the 1967 war, and it is now willing to guarantee formally the independence and territorial integrity of Israel if a new peace treaty can be arranged between the combatants.

● But the United States is not prepared to risk war with the Soviet Union every time there is an Arab-Israeli conflict, unless there is a clear violation of some internationally guaranteed agreement. It is certainly not prepared to take such a risk if there is a return to the status quo and another crisis over some violation of an Israeli-Arab "cease-fire."

● In fact, it is not at all clear that the Congress will continue to support more and more arms shipments to Israel in defense of the fragile political arrangements of the past, and after the American experience in Vietnam it is not going to be easy to get another American guarantee, even for Israel, unless there is an agreed peace treaty between Israel and the Arab states.

● If such a general settlement can be negotiated it will have to be guaranteed by the United States and other major powers. Kissinger agrees that Israel cannot be asked to give up conquered territory unless it has new recognized, secure, and guaranteed borders, and this may be Israel's last chance to make a peace that won't be imposed upon it.

This, as I understand it, is Kissinger's approach to the problem, at least the thesis he has been putting to leaders of the Congress and will undoubtedly be testing in his present trip to Europe and the Middle East.

His assumption is that the Soviet Union will be more responsible if it is brought in on the Middle East negotiations. His argument to the Arabs is that they will lose support in the world if they use their oil boycott to disrupt the economies of the advanced industrial countries.

But Kissinger is also urging the Israeli government not only to make a reasonable settlement, but one that will be seen to be reasonable to the rest of the world. And particularly, he is pleading with Israel and its supporters in this country not to use their political power on Capitol Hill to defend policies which have no chance of being accepted by the Arab states or defended by world opinion.

As things now stand, the disruptions of the oil shortage are being blamed primarily on the oil-producing states, on the major oil companies of the world who limited production because they didn't think the profit margin was sufficient, and on the shortsightedness of the U.S. government.

But all this could change if Israel rejects not only the peace proposals of the Arab states but the peace proposals of the United States, which in general follow the lines of the UN resolution calling for Israel to make concessions it has never been willing to make in the past.

Kissinger agrees that all this is a shocking and traumatic prospect for Israel, but he makes a point that is widely discussed here, so far only in private: Imagine what will happen in the world if there is mass discomfort and mass unemployment that could be ascribed to Israeli intransigence.

Waking in the Wrong Century

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Napoleon is credited with the remark that China is a sleeping giant and when it awakes the world will tremble. The Chinese giant has now awakened from its long, long slumber although, despite Soviet pretensions to anxiety, there seems no reason for trembling. But one is inclined to wonder whether China didn't wake up too late.

In summing up my own observations of the fascinating if often puzzling Maoist revolution, which is based both on continuing social ferment and on self-reliance, I simply question whether it can achieve its aim rapidly enough and on a sufficiently massive scale to keep up with other nations. This is not a conclusion but a doubt.

The present era is one of quantum jumps. Most nations must run hard to stay in the same place. The gap between the world's rich and poor widens. China has closed that gap in the sense of its internal society; can it do so in the sense of external comparisons?

Case of India

While many underdeveloped countries have advanced with respect to where they were a generation earlier, they have slipped with respect to major industrial societies. They have become actually richer but relatively poorer. The only outstanding modern exceptions to this rule are nations which took off with the help of foreign investments.

India—not yet out of the swamp—has absorbed billions in foreign aid. Even the Soviet Union was bolstered from abroad in its early days and has now turned back again in a search for technological help.

Because of its sad experience with Russian assistance programs, China is determined to stand on its own feet. Moscow used its aid to try and dominate Chinese policy and, when this attempt was spurned, abruptly cut off funds. Since then, Maoism's do-it-yourself revolution has managed to build a strong military establishment, has entered the thermonuclear age, and has developed an industrial infrastructure.

The autarkic tradition is familiar to China. Lord Macartney, an 18th-century British envoy, was told by the emperor: "Our celestial empire possesses all things in prolific abundance . . . there is therefore no need to import the manufactures of outside barbarians."

But one wonders if it can maintain these enormous undertakings at a sufficiently rapid pace to gain in relative international terms. I remember in 1950 talking to an important Russian who, discussing Chinese needs, said: "Russia alone cannot handle the problem. It is a 30-year task for America and Russia together."

The implication is precisely what Peking objects to nowadays —that it should be overshadowed by the two superpowers supervising global hegemony. But the fact is that nonsuperpowers like West Germany and Japan are gaining at a more rapid pace than China.

The People's Republic has accomplished much although persons brought up under ethical traditions that place higher values on individual liberty would hate living there. As in all revolutions, the Chinese upheaval saw much killing and brutality. Because China is so large, the statistics are formidable. But hundreds of millions of survivors are doing better than their parents could have imagined.

They have shelter, clothes, jobs, food, literacy. They do not have freedom of choice but I venture to say no clamorous majority would demand it. The traditions of imperial Confucianist China bred a different kind of man than English Common Law or the American frontier.

Mao Has 'Answers'

Mao Tse-tung thought "answers" all current problems. It makes good crops, raises coal production, stimulates painters, improves ping pong. Even though the Little Red Book of Chairman Mao's thoughts is less evident than three years ago, it is still a panacea, an atheistic Koran.

But as the industrious population struggles to improve itself, depending on its own energies and thus avoiding contemporary blights like fuel shortages, one wonders if the pace is fast enough. Had China only been fortunate enough to start its resurrection a few generations earlier, it might have been easier to do the job alone; the competition was less intense.

At this stage, Maoism is nevertheless resolved to rely only on its own efforts. It is not dynamic or expansionist at present. It wants to hold what it has, not to take what belongs to others. Nor, in line with this autarkic philosophy, does it seek help from abroad. Can this theory keep up in an international race when some nations are advancing at a rate of geometric progression?

Letters

The Oil Weapon

The only one who told the truth about the energy crises, was Stewart L. Udall (IHT, Nov. 23).

The American people have been misled by the Zionist propaganda. As Mr. Udall said, "The oil companies (with the President acting as their echo) have led us into a cul de sac that is bound to cripple our economy."

As an Arab I really find it difficult to understand why you Western people support this handful of Jews whom you know went to Palestine and drove the Palestinian people from their homeland, and have attacked us in 1948-1956-1967 and recently provoked the 1973 war. Now they are occupying the territories of four Arab states (including Palestine, the core of the crises).

I shall pray for you Westerners that you might realize your sin and not die of cold one winter for the sake of Zion.

AL-EJLI MUHALLB MAAN.
Baghdad.

Road to Peace

One reads daily about the horrors and sufferings both personal and economic that are befalling or expected to befall Europe and the rest of the world as a result of the oil embargo being gradually enforced by Arab states to support their struggle against Israeli occupation of Arab lands since 1967. The issue is made to appear as a confrontation between Arabs and Europeans. The economic aspect is given precedence over the fundamental issue—that is, Israel's refusal to evacuate Arab lands and do justice to Palestinian Arabs driven out of their homeland.

That economic chaos and depression is resulting or may do so in consequence of the oil embargo is not in question. But the issue is primarily a political and not an economic one. The choice before Europe (and America for that matter) is quite clear. It is either to try and put an end to Israeli intransigence or let things go as hitherto with dire consequences to all.

The Arabs have one of three courses to follow: wage another war, continue the oil embargo or suffer injustice. No one can expect them to accept the last position indefinitely. Hence the only way out of the impasse is for Europe and the rest of the world to take immediate and effective steps to have Israelis abide by UN resolutions already approved by the majority of nations, including European. The Israeli excuses of Arab unwillingness to negotiate the application of those resolutions or to sign a peace treaty fall to the ground in face of recent declarations and actions by Egypt and of the resolution of the Arab summit in Algeria. Hence the road to peace in the Middle East and lifting of the oil embargo is open, once straight thinking and moral standards are applied.

A. G. AL DALLI.
Paris.

Impeachment Vote

I agree with the statement of Raymond B. Young jr. ("Against Impeachment," Letters, Nov. 28), that "there are plenty of crooks in America" but disagree with his further statement that "Mr. Nixon is not one of them." Why not have it proved one way or another? Why are people so much afraid of impeachment procedures? What other paragraphs of the Criminal Code, besides obstruction of justice, conspiracy, burglary, bribery, fraud and tax evasion, to name only some of them, have to be charged, in order to start impeachment procedures against a president? Does it have to be accusations of murder, arson, or rape? I do not think so.

RICHARD A. WOLF.
Nice.

A U.S. View: The Pathos Of Europe

By Joseph Kraft

BRUSSELS.—"The pathos Europe," a senior Americ official exclaimed as the yea end meeting of the North Atla tic allies began here in Brusse That tragic, almost twilight no does indeed express the tone relations betwen the Unite States and its leading Europe friends.

For there is now an opport nity to move from the bac biting of doctrinal debate to operation in solving the ac mutual problem of energy. B the odds are that the opportun will be missed, and maybe miss forever, because of political wea ness here and in Washington.

The opportunity is very cle For the past dozen years t baleful spirit of Gen. de Gau has imposed upon transatlan relations an invidious polem That ugly spirit has anima all recent disputes about nucl weapons, sharing the burden defense costs, fair trading ter and monetary reform.

These petty disputes thri in the past decade as a luxu afforded by the absence of tr grave problems. But now t Europeans and North Americ are both burdened by the ene shortage.

Lights Out

The problem is particula grave here because the Eu peans are so dependent u Arab oil. The Dutch, who h made no secret of their sym thy for Israel, have been cut from Arab shipments altogeth The West Germans, heavily pendent on the great refinery Rotterdam for gasoline, are the brink of economic disast Even here in Belgium, and such relatively favored countr as Britain and France, the lig are going out, there are rest tions on driving, and unempl ment is beginning to show.

Mutual effort by the Atlar countries could plainly ease th burdens enormously. If noth else, a pooling of research effo could considerably speed the when Europeans and Americ could bring into play new sou of energy such as gasified coal shale or nuclear power. In ne ing with the Arabs even moreover, a joint stand by consumer countries would be more effective than the ind dual rush to surrender which present characterizes the Eu peans—in particular the Brit and the French.

But two maladies poison possibilities. The Europea under the spell of French lea ship and Gaullist doctrine, have a thing about the Uni States as a malevolent sup power. During the last wa the Near East, the French the British especially, and West Germans to a lesse tent, put obstacles in the wa helping the United States of what looked like a big So grab for power in the East Mediterranean. They also d to divorce themselves from United States on energy, better to appeal to the Arab producers.

On the American side, ther a sharp division of aims o highly personal nature. Secre of the Treasury George Sh who wants to maintain curr exchange rates which are so vorable to American exports, been currying favor with leading European finance isters. Secretary of Defe James Schlesinger has been couraging the Europeans to on with the job of organizi more conventional force.

Kissinger's Stake

And Secretary of State H Kissinger has a personal stak wringing from the Europeans declarations of Atlantic ciples which he called for i April speech proposing a Atlantic charter. He has committed his full prestige settlement in the Near East.

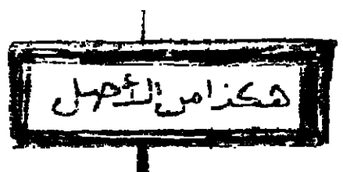
Now he is lashing out priv and publicly at European r tance to help him in the East and to be forthcoming a ringing declaration of ciples. He was so furious Prime Minister Edward Heat Great Britain rebutted sum his criticism in a mild and rect way that he almost d off a major speech schedule London this Wednesday.

All this petty bickering now be subordinated to the challenge of the energy My strong impression is that European public, like the A can public, would respond ously to a call for generous rifice. Mr. Kissinger, with vast reputation, might well l lize the European public to their governments to less ig positions. But so far there been no sign from Mr. Kiss of such a large purpose. W is why the spirit here in E is so melancholy.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 13.200.000 F. R.C. Paris No. 72 B 112. 21 Rue Ca Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-36-60. Telex: 28.360 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication : Walter N. Thayer.
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1973

The Stagnation Of the Economy Of Bangladesh

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCA (WP).—Like an overly possessive father, Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman refuses to loosen his embrace on Bangladesh, and the two-year-old nation is not developing.

Even at this moment, when the world oil crisis has created an opportunity for Bangladesh by reopening the dormant market in Europe, the country's principal export, the economy is too constricted by the Sheikh Mujib's grip to be going.

Some recent visitors to Bangladesh see a positive aspect to its immobility. They note that while the economy and social welfare are not improving, they are not getting any worse either. Unfortunately, the same condition is known as "stagnation."

Perhaps nowhere is this stagnation seen more clearly than in the jute industry. By cutting into worldwide production of synthetic fibers, the oil crisis has put jute back on the map.

Call for Jute

U.S. and European manufacturers of rugs and carpets suddenly found that they are out of synthetics, which they have used for backings, and they are turning again to natural fibers, mainly jute. Similarly, makers of burlap, used for gunny sacks and decorative fabrics, are calling for jute again.

But Bangladesh cannot answer the call. Production is half what it should, and could, be. All over the country, jute workers are on strike. Major processing mills are shut down. Much of the jute which has been processed stands on the docks at Chittagong and Khulna for want of ships to move it.

Production costs have soared so that while output is only 20 percent behind the last "normal" year, 1969-70, each ton of jute processed actually loses $212. Before the war, each ton earned an average profit of $39.

The prime minister, noted as a politician but never as an administrator, has over-centralized the bureaucracy. Broadly speaking, nothing gets done without Sheikh Mujib's say-so. This worked well when he was singlehandedly steering his Awami League party against the domination of West Pakistanis' rule. But a country cannot be run like a rebel political group.

When Bangladesh won independence from Pakistan—two years ago next Sunday—one of the first things the new government did was to nationalize the jute industry, much of which had been owned by West Pakistanis. The man Sheikh Mujib installed to head the nationalized Bangladesh jute mills corporation, Khurshid Anwar, is a former civil servant who was among 303 government workers whom former Pakistani President Yahya Khan dismissed in 1970 on charges of corruption.

Mr. Anwar, according to one former private mill owner, "hasn't got a clue" about how to run the nationalized industry. "I don't deny that many private operator's got rich," the onetime industrialist admitted. "But they ran factories, they made profits, they paid dividends—and taxes. This fellow is doing nothing. Which is better?"

Tight Rein

With Sheikh Mujib setting the pattern at the top, the jute corporation is held in tight rein by Mr. Anwar. Instead of each mill's being run by an individual board, as was the intent when the industry was taken over, the whole network is inflexibly controlled by the chairman.

The result," said a disgruntled industry official, "is that everyone is afraid to make decisions. At least three people must concur before any decision, no matter how small, can be made. So, of course, nothing gets done."

Another failing contributing to the industrial malaise is that Sheikh Mujib has been unwilling or unable to establish a national labor policy. Under the Bangladesh conception of socialism, workers are supposed to have a voice in management. But, in fact, they do not.

This has led the workers, manipulated by an organization known as the National Labor League, to seek unreasonable salary increases. League leader A. Mannan, who reputedly has become one of the wealthiest men in Bangladesh since the end of the war, has convinced Sheikh Mujib to pay out over $9 million in wage increases and bonuses in recent months.

Constant strikes and labor violence are alienating investors, both Bengalis and foreigners. Nevertheless, there is a considerable amount of money in the country.

Reserves Rising

With law and order deteriorating throughout Bangladesh, large numbers of people who used to hold onto their cash are depositing it in banks. Some of this money is being used to finance loans to meet factory workers' demands. But overall bank deposits are accumulating.

Another place where money is piling up is in the country's foreign-exchange reserves. At first glance, this would seem to be a healthy sign for a government which relies heavily on imports. But a second look reveals that this, like the bank deposits, is simply another sign of stagnation.

The government, instead of spending its foreign exchange on vitally needed imports, like fuel and spare parts—to get the economy moving—is hoarding it, with the idea that it will be used ultimately to buy food. "The obsession with food continues," said one Western observer. "It's one way to keep people quiet."

A senior source in the government planning commission said that food imports may be reduced if the current rice crop turns out to be as good as expected. But the plan calls for 2.2 million tons of grain to be imported in 1974, just a shade under last year's—when the rice crop was very poor.

The planning commission source explained the accumulation in foreign exchange by pointing out that the imports Bangladesh most needs—like food grains, edible oil, cement and textiles—are in worldwide shortage. "Our import dependence for critical items is the greatest in the world," he said. "We are the least developed of the underdeveloped countries."

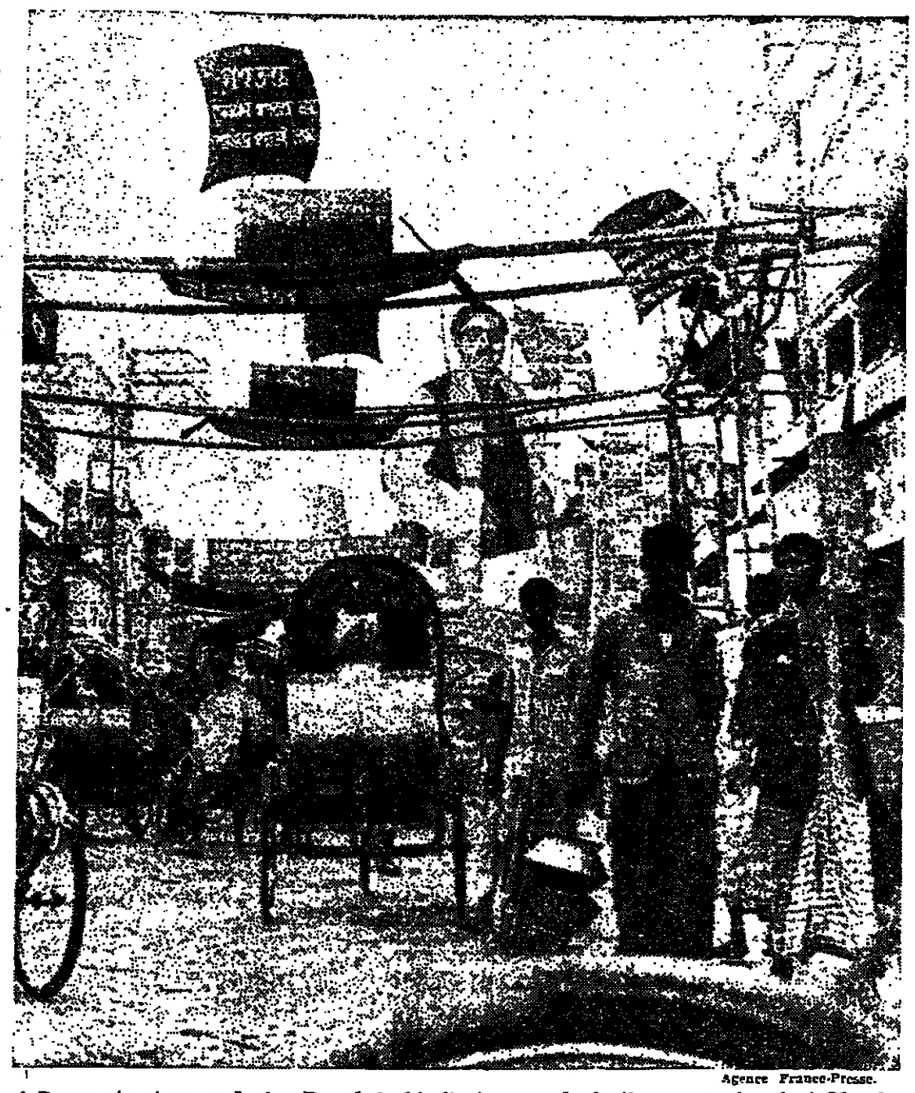
The lag in imports also affects jute, insofar as shipping is concerned. With imports down, ships have no reason to call at Bangladesh ports, unless they come in empty. Since that is unprofitable, most major shippers stay away.

This makes Bangladesh almost entirely dependent on its own nationalized line—of eight ships—and on Indian shippers. But the Indians have their own jute output to worry about, so they give second priority to Bangladesh.

Most critics, both inside and outside the government, concur that most of the country's economic woes could be cured if Sheikh Mujib's centralized rule were relaxed.

A ranking civil servant, one of the most senior people to be repatriated to Bangladesh from Pakistan in the refugee exchange now going on, said he was struck immediately upon his return by the inability of government workers to make decisions.

"There is no doubt that this problem emanates from the top," he said. "Before it is too late, someone is going to have to screw up the courage to go face Mujib and tell him that authority must be delegated. Otherwise we're all going to suffocate."



Agence France-Presse.

A Dacca street scene during Bangladesh's first general election campaign last March.

Free University's Anniversary

25 Years of Teaching and Turmoil

By Hubert J. Erb

BERLIN (AP).—The deeply troubled Free University of West Berlin observed its 25th anniversary last week.

Its critics claim that it is no longer free but is terrorized by militant Communist and anarchist students, who make a university's normal work impossible.

Supporters, including youthful President Rolf Kreibich, the first non-professor ever to head a German university, vehemently deny this. They say that there is unabated continuation of the great bulk of the great work of a university with almost 26,000 students.

The Free University's condition is difficult to assess, because of the polarization between old-line professors and young reformers and because of differences between the liberal and conservative wings of the Berlin branch of the Social Democratic party concerning university progress.

The SPD is the party of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and in Berlin, as in the Federal Republic, it controls the administration of public institutions.

A sign of the university's troubles occurred last Tuesday when the Communist Student Association—KSV—held an anniversary observance at the university auditorium while the university itself held a low-key observance halfway across town.

Senator's View

Prof. Werner Stein, the city senator responsible for science and art, including administration of West Berlin's three universities, said in an anniversary statement:

"The founding of the Free University 25 years ago was a daring undertaking during the . . . Soviet . . . blockade, which sought to bring the free part of this city under Communist control.

"Today, many complain that out of this founding grew a university at which often radical viewpoints dominate, including even Communist ones. These people see no occasion to celebrate."

However, the professor emphasized that, in his opinion, "The Free University has remained what it was then—a free establishment in a free society."

Prof. Stein said that the traditional free discussion at the university must include controversies, even legal conflicts, because this is part and parcel of what the universities' liberalization is about.

He said that from its founding, the Free University had included —for the first time in a German university—a student voice in the institution's administration.

Coalition

Reform has been continuous, he said, noting that in 1969 a revolutionary parity between privileged professors, their teaching assistants and students was set up. It provided for a coalition movement out of which Mr. Kreibich, now 35, emerged as president.

Prof. Stein alluded to a city plan in which a university curatorium would see its role as guiding instrument for the university strengthened, with the office of president weakened.

The city's announcement of the university-reform plan had prompted a protest demonstration in the streets by more than 25,000 persons, including many normally disinterested students, Prof. Stein recalled. He noted that the demonstration was peaceful, whereas in the late 1960s such gatherings had often resulted in student battles with police.

The contrast between the old trend to street violence and the present trend to disruption of single classrooms is cited by authorities as proof that things are better, not worse, than before.

Prof. Stein gave these statistics to portray other progress:

● The Free University had 2,000 students at its founding, 15,000 in 1968-69 and 26,000 at latest count. Fifty percent are from outside Berlin, notably West Germany proper.

● A budget that was 223 million marks in 1969 has grown to 561 million marks this year, including 309 million for medical studies alone.

Mayor Klaus Schuetz, 47, was one of the students when the university was begun. He told the newspaper Die Welt that his decision to leave the Humboldt University in East Berlin, to help set up a new Western university was a political one, not primarily concerned with student problems.

Refugees

In its 25 years, the Free University has continued to reflect a political accent.

After the East German Communists' erection of the wall dividing Berlin in 1961, Free University students were in the forefront of helping refugees to escape. Many of the students were political refugees themselves.

One, Rudi Dutschke, emerged in 1968 as a student leader—a national figure with followers in every German university. The leader of a leftward trend, he was severely wounded by another East German refugee, in a shooting which ended his political career. Street violence swept across most big West German cities in the weeks that followed.

The coming to power of Mr. Brandt and his Social Democrats was accompanied by a restoration of calm to "progressive" student circles.

Rivals' Stand

The Social Democrats contend that it is better to keep student dissenters within the mainstream rather than radicalize them through isolation.

Critics of Free University developments claim that this attitude leads to inaction by officials.

Prof. Thomas Nipperdey, who left the university in 1971, told Die Welt: "The constant conflict does not permit a scientific development."

Communist groups at the university range from the radical KSV to the orthodox and pro-East German variety. They are fragmented and often take opposite sides in a controversy.

But professors say that there are enough of them to threaten an individual teacher they do not like, disrupt classes they oppose and stop the schools' work for a time.

At the height of the student troubles of the 1960s, the university seal with its motto, "Truth, Justice and Liberty," was torn down and burned by anarchists on the rector's doorstep.

The Tuesday observance sponsored by radicals at the university was held under the motto, "25 years Free University Berlin —35 Years' Service to Imperialism."

Better U.S.-Polish Relations Reflected in Trade, Attitudes

By Henry Kamm

WARSAW (NYT).—The present happy relationship between Poland and the United States expresses itself in many ways.

American exports to Poland in the first six months of the year reached $197 million; the figure for the same period last year had been $45 million.

Since the ouster of Wladyslaw Gomulka from the leadership of the Polish Communist party three years ago, the new leader, Edward Gierek, has reversed a conservative attitude toward modernizing the country's economic base through the use of foreign credits. The Export-Import Bank, a U.S. agency, began underwriting such loans this year.

Polish Exports

Increased trade—Polish exports to the United States have risen at a more modest rate, from $64 million in the first half of last year to $84 million this year—is accompanied by a lively flow of official and trade missions. American companies in most business fields regularly include Poland in their exploration for export markets.

Criticism of the United States in official pronouncements or in the controlled press and radio has been muted to an extraordinary degree. Poles know more about the embattled status of President Nixon from the American official and quasi-official broadcasts beamed here by the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe than from their own press and broadcasts.

It is not unusual for Polish officials receiving American visitors to enter a mild defense of the President.

Similarly, Polish news coverage of the recent Middle East war and America's active support of Israel was far more moderate than the zealous and inaccurate reporting of the 1967 war.

American access to Polish officials, highly restricted in the past, has become easy at all levels. The ambassador, Richard T. Davies, became the first American envoy to be received in private by a Polish first secretary when he called on Mr. Gierek shortly after presenting his credentials a year ago.

Mr. Gierek is known to hope that next year he will become the first leader of Poland's Communists to make an official visit to the United States. An invitation was extended during President Nixon's visit last year, but no date has been set.

Bahrain Takes Democratic Step

BAHRAIN, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Bahrain's first step toward democracy was carried out yesterday with the election of 30 members to the island's new parliament.

The National Assembly, composed of the 30 elected members plus 15 cabinet ministers, will be opened on Dec. 16 by the state's hereditary emir, Sheikh Isa Bin Sulman al-Khalifa, who a year ago decided to lead his people toward democracy. His family has ruled for almost 200 years.

Since political parties are not allowed, all 114 candidates for the assembly stood as independents. The results showed success for a wide range of politicians, from leftists to extreme conservatives.

About one-third of the new assemblymen served earlier this year on a special council which drew up the constitution, paving the way for parliamentary government.

A Chat With the EEC's Sir Christopher Soames

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS (IHT).—When the Common Market foreign ministers last week finally stalled over the trivial issue of a trade compensation offer to the United States for pineapple chunks, the EEC commissioner responsible for external relations, Sir Christopher Soames, did not trouble to hide his disgust.

For a man with his ideals and hopes about the Atlantic relationship the incident was an embarrassing reminder of the small-minded lengths to which the community will go in reducing political strategy to the level of a village quarrel.

But the fact that the Common Market's tortured workings are now infinitely better understood by Washington and the peevishness which marked EEC-U.S. relations at the beginning of the year has now largely disappeared is in large measure Mr. Soames's personal achievement.

Britain's former ambassador to Paris and son-in-law of Sir Winston Churchill, Mr. Soames arrived in Brussels last January with a daunting task ahead of him. The major effort has still to come: now that the U.S. trade bill is back in the legislative pipeline and the so-called Tokyo Round is re-scheduled to begin next year the rotund and affable figure that Mr. Soames cuts will have a commanding role to play in finding eventual agreement.

Year of Europe

Meanwhile, he has been mending fences in the Atlantic relationship which were badly in need of repair. Henry Kissinger's declaration that this was "the Year of Europe" has not lived up to his own hopes for it, but in other less spectacular ways U.S.-EEC relations in trade and economics have improved considerably.

As Mr. Soames says: "The Year of Europe is not and cannot be an end in itself. A new relationship of the magnitude we envisage cannot be built in a year. But the Year of Europe has already been a stimulus—we must not be thinking in terms of the next 12 months, but of the decades ahead."

It remains, of course, to be seen whether the grand design Mr. Soames has in mind for the Atlantic relationship can be worked out or whether much of it will be dissipated in night-long quarrels in Geneva about product quotas. To this extent his reputation has not yet been tested in the fire of difficult circumstances. To a much greater extent than other EEC commissioners he has so far been able to trade on his personal reputation and the vast network of friendships he has on both sides of the Atlantic. Neither have so far been through an ordeal—but this will come.

From the start the United States recognized his capacities. He had the honor on his first trip as a commissioner to Washington to be invited in on a Nixon cabinet session. The subsequent series of his talks with William Casey, U.S. under secretary for economic affairs, consolidated discussions on a whole range of economic and trade policy issues and launched the EEC and the United States on a sensible dialogue about energy problems.

Main Task

Above all, Mr. Soames has seen his main task of explaining to Washington what the enlarged Common Market was trying to achieve for itself and to reconcile U.S. officials to the prospect that in future the relationship between the U.S. and the Europeans would be "much more equal." "What is not always realized is that U.S.-EEC relations in the sense of the U.S. and the nine-member community as a whole are in their infancy," says Mr. Soames. "Despite the long tradition of close bilateral relations between America and the EEC countries, this is the first time that the U.S. has really had to come to grips with the community as a whole. What motivates Europe is the ambition to have a much greater degree of political clout as a community than any of its members could hope to achieve on their own."

Mr. Soames acknowledges the gap between this desire and the undoubted economic strength of the Common Market, which is now responsible for 40 percent of the world's trade and holds 40 percent of the world's reserves, and the virtual non-existence, so far, of the Common Market as a coherent political entity.

He believes that the United States now has a much better understanding of this disparity and realizes "the enormous difficulty we have in distilling the European interest" before a common approach to any problem can be worked out. If the Europeans often seem to be niggling and ungracious with their trading partners, they don't treat them in any different way than they would treat their own community partners. The EEC doesn't stride toward progress, it inches slowly forward on its belly."

What worries Mr. Soames at the moment is the length of time which has to pass before the major economic and security negotiations are launched next year. There is much less interest, too, in a new monetary system since the dollar began to strengthen. The pressure for worldwide trade talks the United States applied at the beginning of the year, largely as a reaction to the yawning trade deficit of the period, has also eased since the U.S. balance of payments corrected itself.

This interim, says Mr. Soames, will be difficult. "It is always a tricky political operation to mark time and we have to make absolutely sure that the little differences which may arise in the EEC-U.S. dialogue meantime don't get blown up into major difficulties."

He still hopes the Tokyo Round talks, despite the expected delay of nearly a year between their launching last September and the substantive negotiations which won't be able to start until the trade bill is through Congress by May or June, 1974, will be able to meet their year-end '75 deadline.

"It's very important to have a viable deadline," he says, "otherwise the negotiations could drag on interminably. There can be no question of the negotiations getting mixed up with the next presidential election."



Christopher Soames.

Mr. Soames is entitled to look back on his first year as a commissioner with some satisfaction. When he took over his desk on the 13th floor of the commission headquarters there was a real danger that the poor Atlantic trade relations might spill over and sour the political relationship. That no longer seems possible; rather it might happen the other way round if the going gets rough in talks about the expected cuts in the U.S. troop presence in Europe.

The declaration on the future of the Atlantic community which the Common Market countries are preparing in parallel with the declaration which the NATO allies are drafting, Mr. Soames believes, could, however, be useful in helping to avoid the problems which threaten EEC-U.S. relations.

Mr. Soames tends to minimize the difficulties the EEC members have had in agreeing on their part of the declaration. "It is the first time the community has ever tried to undertake a major political operation and it is doing so at a time when the EEC has not yet found its political feet. In these circumstances I find it remarkable and encouraging that the EEC has got so far. It's a certainty that such a declaration will soon be ready, despite all the criticisms there have been."

He stresses that no declaration can be a substitute for good and intimate relations, however prestigiously launched and presented the declaration might be. The declaration will be "a useful implement," he says, not a reward in itself.

On America's part, it is important for Washington to remember that the EEC is not a monolith and has a very long way to go yet before a unified Europe is created. As for the EEC, Mr. Soames is convinced it is waking up to the fact that its influence on world affairs is directly related to the extent to which its members can arrive at common policies on external affairs.

That these realizations are developing on both sides of the Atlantic owes much to Commissioner Soames's first year of office.

War-Powers Legislation: Whose Hands Does It Tie?

By Thomas E. Eagleton

WASHINGTON (IHT).—Congress's recent override of President Nixon's war-powers veto has been acclaimed as a "historic recapture" of the congressional prerogative to declare war. But the opposite is true. After struggling for three years to reestablish its primacy in the war-making area, Congress has now legally relegated itself—unconstitutionally, in my opinion—to the secondary role it has sadly and mistakenly accepted in the contemporary era.

According to the new law, a president must come to Congress *only after American forces are* committed to battle. Despite disclaimers contained in the legislation that the constitutional scheme is left undisturbed, the recently enacted formula allows up to 90 days of unilateral presidential war-making before any specific congressional consent is required.

Under a "purpose and policy" section, which has no statutory effect, the bill states that the president's war powers "are exercised only pursuant to (1) a declaration of war, (2) specific statutory authorization or (3) a national emergency created by an attack on the United States . . . or its armed forces." That is acceptable language, but it is legally meaningless; it is, to use a White House term, inoperative. Lest this escape the President's attention, the conferees have stated in their managers' report that the operative sections of the bill "are not dependent upon the language" in the "purpose and policy" section. Thus, the enacted law completely skirts the constitutional impasse over prior authority that originally inspired war-powers legislation.

Assertion of Right

The President assumes the inherent right to initiate war. By remaining silent about this assertion and attempting only to impose an after-the-fact review, Congress has now provided a legal basis for the President's erroneous claim. Instead of curbing executive power, the bill has dangerously expanded it.

The Constitution says "Congress shall declare war," not "Congress shall stop war." The legislative branch is simply not constituted to act as a brake after the flag has been committed. Once the battle is commenced, the necessity for expedient executive decision-making is universally recognized, to the detriment of any effort by the slower-moving Congress to stop it. The President is in command, controlling the flow of vital information and monopolizing the political arena.

It will now take a majority vote to stop a presidentially initiated war. But even during the long years of our most unpopular conflict, how many times did cut-off amendments muster even a simple majority? Nine years later, and only after the troops came home, was Congress willing to act to stop the Indochina war. And even then, the end came by compromise, on the President's terms.

Court Decisions

If Congress is going to revitalize the war-powers clauses of the Constitution, it must spell out those emergency powers which adhere to the president by reason of his status as commander in chief. We must either ratify or reject previous court decisions which have recognized his limited unilateral authority to repel attacks upon the nation, its forces and its citizens abroad. And, in all other cases, we should make clear that Congress must authorize involvement in hostilities before the flag is committed.

When the President vetoed the war-powers resolution, he mistakenly saw limitations on his power where in reality the opportunity for expansion exists. The 90-day clause, which was cited in the veto message as restricting executive action, will no doubt soon be transformed into the 90-day battle plan. And if still more time is needed, the inertia of a committed America will sweep Congress along as an unwitting accomplice. The law that was said to have tied the hands of the President has in fact tied the hands of Congress.

We cannot ignore the Constitution, even to deal with those who refuse to be guided by it. The war-powers resolution is a dangerous law and it should be amended before it is used to undermine the intent of that great document.

Sen. Eagleton of Missouri was a Democratic candidate for vice-president last year.

Legalized Abortion Blocked in Austria

VIENNA, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—A bill allowing abortion within the first three months of pregnancy was rejected by the Austrian parliament's upper house last week, but its adoption was expected to be delayed by only six months by the action.

The bill was passed by a Socialist majority of five votes in the lower house on Nov. 29. The opposition was able to delay the bill in the upper house because it has a majority of one there.

But in six months, the Socialists will regain their majority there under a rotation change in the chairmanship, and the law is virtually certain to come into effect on Jan. 1, 1975. Abortions are currently illegal, except when a woman's health is endangered.

igh School Students in Seoul Protests

SEOUL, Dec. 9 (AP).—High school students yesterday made their first appearance in the continuing student demonstrations against the government of President Chung Hee Park.

About 120 pupil marched out of a boys' high school on the northeastern outskirts of Seoul. They were quickly dispersed by riot police.

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN MINISTRY OF WATER & POWER IRAN POWER GENERATION & TRANSMISSION COMPANY (TAVANIR)

The Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company (TAVANIR) invites tenders for the construction of four 400 kV substations (in Ahwaz, Esfahan, Omidieh, and Arak) for the Karun EHV Transmission System in Iran.

The project will be financed through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and tendering will be restricted to member countries of the Bank and Switzerland.

The tenderers shall be required to provide with their tenders evidence that they have designed, constructed and successfully completed EHV Substations with a voltage of 400 kV or higher within the last five years. *Lack of such experience shall be justification for rejection of the tender.*

Contract Documents 544-3A Substation Construction, will be available from December 12, 1973, and the opening of tenders is scheduled for February 16, 1974.

Two copies of Contract Documents will be available to prospective tenderers, or their authorized representatives without charge. Please send letters of request to Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company, TAVANIR building 3 No. 1/6-1/8 Koocheh Assali (south of gasoline station), Ave Amir-Abad Shomali, Tehran, Iran.

Major U. S. Investment Bank—Paris
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One of the leading U. S. investment banks wishes to appoint an executive to assume responsibility for the bank's participations in the Eurobond market and syndication of new issues. Knowledge of the Eurobond market and experience in syndicating new issues is required.

Interviews will be arranged in Paris or London. Please write or telephone John Scott-Oldfield, Broadbent-Jones & Partners, Business Consultants, *Wilton House, Hobart Place, London SW1*— 01-235-0149..

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Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbexCp 8¾s77	9	102	101	101	−3
AcmeMt 9¾s90	34	107½	107	107	−1
AddrMlt 5⅜s95	85	107	107	107	
AirRed cv3⅞s87	77	63½	62⅛	62⅛	−⅞
AlaPow 9s2000	50	105½	105⅛	105⅛	−⅛
AlaPw 8⅞s2003	142	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	−⅛
AlaPw 7⅜s2002	5	95¾	95	95	+1⅛
AlaskIn cv6s96	153	116½	110	111½	−½
Alexnd cv5½s96	53	44½	43	44¼	−¾
AlleghL cv4s81	9	75	75	75	+3¾
AllenGr cv6s87	15	67⅛	65	65	−3⅛
AlldCh 7⅞s96	4	101	101	101	
AlldCh 6.60s93	40	86⅝	85	85⅝	−1⅞
AlldCh 5.20s91	35	78¾	75¼	76	−¾
AlliedCh 3½s78	169	91¾	91⅜	91⅜	
AlliedPd 7s84	62	76½	74½	74½	−3
AldSt cv4½s81	7	83	77	77	−6
AlldSt cv4½s92	75	59½	58	58¼	−1¼
alld Su cv5½s87	190	64	61⅛	63½	
Alcoa 9s95	35	110	107	109½	+2⅛
Alcoa 6s92	2	85⅞	85⅛	85⅛	+½
Alcoa cv5¼s91	361	102	90¾	99¼	+5⅛
Alcoa 4¼s82	37	81⅛	80½	80½	−¾
Alcoa 3⅞s83	5	76	76	76	+½
AluCan 9½s95	6	109	108⅞	109	−1
Amerce cv5s92	3	66	66	66	−⅛
AmrHes 6⅝s96	22	88	87½	87½	−¾
AmAirF cv6s90	19	90	90	90	−1½
AmAirlin 11s88	123	107½	103	103½	−2½
AmAirl 10⅞s88	98	105⅝	102½	103	−2⅝
AmAirlin 10s89	81	102	99¾	99¾	−3
AAirl cv4¼s92	343	53¼	49	50¼	−2½
ABrand 8⅝s75	108	103¾	102	102	−¾
ABrand 5⅝s92	33	84¼	83	83	−1
AmCan 6s97	15	83½	83½	83½	+3¼
AmCan 4¾s90	12	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+⅛
ACenM cv6¼s91	6	66½	63	63	−5
AmDist 4⅝s86	4	65	64⅞	65	−1
AExpCr 6½s77	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	+¼
AForPw 5s2030	145	51½	50½	51	−½
AmFP 4.80s87	109	55½	54⅞	55½	+⅞
AHoist cv5½s93	28	73	71	72	−5
AHoist cv4¾s92	42	83⅛	82	83	
AmInv 9¼s76	17	100	99½	99½	−1
AMFd cv4⅜s81	61	78	76¾	77½	−½
A Medcp 9½s98	14	75½	74	75½	−2½
AMedco cv5s97	12	48¾	45	45	−4
AMflCix 8s86	146	92	91¼	91½	−1
AMfCix 7⅜s78	27	99	98¼	99	+¼
AmMot cv6s88	589	88	84¾	86½	−1½
ASmelt 4⅝s88	10	73½	73½	73½	−½
AmSug 5.30s93	30	73¾	72⅛	72⅛	+1½
ASug 5.30s93r	22	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	
AmT&T 8¾sxw	1580	109	103⅞	107¼	−½
ATT 8.70s2002	542	107⅛	106¾	107	
AT&T 7.75s77	368	103	101½	101½	−1½
AT&T 7½s03	378	94½	92	93	−1½
AT&T 7s2001	590	93⅞	91	92⅛	−1¼
AT&T 6½s79	153	96⅝	96	96½	+½
AT&T 4⅝s85	121	76½	[illegible]	76¼	+1
AT&T 4⅜s85r	27	75¾	75	75½	
AT&T 3⅞s90	138	66½	65	65¾	−¼
AT&T 3¼s84	21	68¾	68⅛	68⅛	−⅝
AT&T 2⅞s87	12	62⅝	60¼	60½	−2
AT&T 2¾s75	221	93	91⅜	91⅜	−1⅜
AT&T 2¾s80	94	76½	75¼	76¼	+⅜
AT&T 2⅝s82	36	71¼	70⅞	71¼	+¼
AT&T 2⅝s86	78	61⅞	60⅝	61	
Amfac cv5¼s94	53	65½	63¼	63½	−3⅝
Ampex cv5½s94	567	43⅞	39½	41½	−2½
Anheusr 6s92	20	83	83	83	−1
Anheu 5.45s91	10	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+2¼
vlAmArb 4s95f	43	19¾	16⅝	19¾	+3⅛
ApcoOil 5¾s81	11	86	85	85	
AccoOil cv5s88	135	60¼	59	60	−1⅛
APL cv5¾s88	15	60	58	58	−2
ApoalPow 9s75	37	102½	101¼	102¼	+1¼
AppalP 8⅝s76	56	102	101½	101¾	−2½
ARASv cv4⅝s96	84	94	91½	92	−2½
Arlstar 9½s89	55	102⅝	98¼	102⅝	+2½
ArizPSv 8.50s	4	100¾	100¾	100¾	+¼
ArlenRl cv5s86	40	54	54	54	
Armco 8.70s95	7	103	103	103	+1
Armco 8.25s7 5	36	101	100	100	−½
Armco 5.90s92	1	80¾	80¾	80¾	+1⅞
Armco 4.35s84	1	74½	74½	74½	
Armour 5s84	45	68½	67½	68½	−⅛
AshldOil 8.80s	10	105	105	105	

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Dec. 10, 1973 Close	Dec. '73	Mar. '74	Jun. '74	Sep. '74	Dec. '74
DJIA 838.85					
Bid	830	828	832	820	825
Offer	840	845	845	850	850
FTI 340.80					
Bid	325	335	345	340	355
Offer	345	350	355	360	380
TKDJ 4233.56					
Bid	4050	4050	4100	4150	4100
Offer	4200	4250	4300	4350	4500

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AshldO 6.15s92	1	83½	83½	83½	−1⅛
AshlO cv4¾s93	60	70	67	68½	−2
AssdDGd 7⅞s96	5	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+2⅜
AssoCp 9⅝s90	18	103	102⅛	102⅛	−½
AssoCp 8⅞s77	29	100⅛	99⅝	99⅝	−1⅛
AssoInv 7⅞s88	10	91¼	91¼	91¼	+⅛
ATInv 5⅞s77	13	91¾	91¾	91¾	
AssoInv 5⅞s79	38	85	83⅛	83⅛	−1⅜
AssoInv 4⅝s85	5	72¼	72¼	72¼	
AssoInv 4½s7	2	90	90	90	+⅜
AssoInv 4⅛s83	17	73	72⅝	72⅝	+⅛
AssoInv 4⅛s84	14	70	70	70	−2½
AtchT&SF 4s95	21	59	58⅝	59	+⅜
AtchTSF 4s95r	16	59⅝	58½	58½	
Atchison 4s95st	5	58	57	57	
AtlcoM 6⅝s82	38	70	67⅛	67⅛	−3⅞
AtlCstL 4.95s88	38	72½	72	72	
AtlCstL 4⅝s88	4	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	−3⅝
AtlCstL 4s80	5	80	79½	79⅞	−¼
AtlRefg 3¼s79	5	79½	79½	79½	
AtlRch 8⅜s2000	5	105¼	105¼	105¼	+1¼
AtlRich 7s76	56	99	99	99	
Atl Rich 5⅝s97	15	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+¼
ATO cv4⅜s87	43	50⅛	49⅞	49⅞	−1⅛
Aurora cv4⅝s80	1	80	80	80	
Avco Fin 11s90	45	111¾	111	111½	+¼
AvcoFin 9⅞s89	47	103⅛	102½	102½	−½
Avco Cp 7½s93	135	74	71½	72	−½
Avco cv5½s93	149	55	51⅞	52½	−2½
AvcoFin 9¼s90	53	102½	102½	102½	+½
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	105	101⅞	100⅛	101	+¼
AvcoFin 6⅛s87	70	80	80	80	−5
Balt GE 8¾s75	10	101½	100	101	−½
Balt GE 8½s74	46	100½	100	100	−½
B&O 11s77	16	111	110½	110½	−½
B&O cv4½s97	363	93⅛	88	90	−3¾
B&O cv4½s10f	28	45	44	44½	−⅞
B&O cv4½s10A	64	44	43	43	−½
B&O 4¼s95	4	50⅛	48⅜	48⅜	−1½
B&O 4s80	43	75⅝	75⅛	75⅝	+⅝
Bancohio 7s79	12	95	94⅞	94⅞	−3⅛
BangP cv8¼s94	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	−2¾
Bk Cal cv6½s96	11	89½	88⅛	89	−1
Bk NY cv6¼s94	192	92	87	90	−2
Barnet cv8⅛s98	85	99½	98⅛	98⅛	−⅜
Bax Lb cv4¼s90	70	128½	125¾	127¼	−2¾
Bax Lb cv4⅜s91	17	126⅛	125	126⅛	+¼
BaxLab cv4s87	7	278	278	278	−5½
Beaunt cv4¼s90	781	53⅛	50⅛	51⅛	−½
Becton cv4⅛s88	25	95	94⅛	94⅛	−2
Beech cv4¾s93	115	54	51⅛	51⅛	
Be'co cv4⅝s88	59	57⅛	55⅛	57⅛	+⅛
Belden cv8s90	60	96⅛	95	95	−3
BellTPa 8⅝s	151	105⅝	104⅜	104⅞	−⅛
BellTPa 7½s13	31	97	95⅛	95⅛	+⅜
BellTPa 7⅛s	76	92¼	91	91	−⅛
BellTPa 7s80	18	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛	−⅛
BellTPa 6⅝s79	15	95	94⅞	95	−1½
Bendix 6⅝s92	5	88	88	88	
Benef 9⅝s75-78	32	105⅛	105	105	
BenefCp 8½s76	110	102	100⅛	101	−1
BenefCp 7⅞s96	15	101½	95⅛	95¾	−⅞
BenefCp 7.45s	2	92	92	92	
BenefCp 6⅝s77	24	95¼	95	95	−⅛
BenefFin 5s77	44	89⅛	89	89	
BenfFin 4⅞s81	38	83½	83¼	83½	+1⅜
Berkey cv5⅝s86	196	72	68½	69⅝	−3⅝
Beth Stl 9s2000	24	108⅛	107	108⅛	+3¼
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	15	93	89	93	+½
BethSt 5.40s92	5	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
BethStl 4½s90	14	71	70	70¼	−⅛
BethStl 3¼s80	7	76¼	75	75	−1⅛
BobleB cv5¼s81	5	65	64	64	−1
BoisCas 10s75	292	102	101⅝	102	
Borden 4⅝s91	15	70¼	70¼	70¼	−⅞
BorgWAc 9½s75	27	102⅞	101½	102⅞	+1⅜
vlB&Me 6s70f	86	53⅛	52½	52½	−1⅛
vlBosM 4½s70f	34	21⅛	18½	20	
Braniff 11⅛s87	11	103½	101	101	−4
Bran 5⅝s86xw	92	68¼	68⅛	68⅛	−⅛
BrkUnG 9⅛s95	13	106	105	106	+1
BrkUnG 7⅞s97	15	96	d96	96	−1⅞
BrkUnG 6¼s92	24	82	82	82	+⅝
BrkUnG 4⅝s90	27	66¼	66¼	66¼	−6¼
BrwnGp 6½s78	20	94	93½	93½	+⅛
Bruns cv4½s81	37	76⅞	76⅛	76⅞	+⅜
Budd cv5⅞s94	133	68⅞	62½	65	−3
Budgetlnd 6s88	6	56⅞	56¼	56½	
Bulova cv6s90	6	71⅞	70⅛	70⅛	−1¾
Burl In cv5s91	90	79	73½	73½	−8½
BurlNor 8½s96	3	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	−4⅜
BurlNo cv5¼s92	402	90⅛	87	89	−1
Burroughs 9s75	18	103	101⅝	101⅝	−1⅜
CabCabF 8½s81	16	101	101	101	+½
CanPac 4sperp	23	50¼	50	50	−¼
CPac fn4perp	8	46⅛	46¼	46¼	
CaroCO 4½s90	2	66	66	66	−1½
CaroPwLt 7⅜s	5	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	−2⅞
CaroTT 8.10s03	5	100	100	100	
CarTT cv5⅛s88	20	80	76	77	−7
Carrier 8⅛s96	27	101	100	100	−¼
Carrier 7⅜s98	80	98⅛	97⅜	97⅜	
Carler cv5⅛s89	75	82½	81½	82	−1
vlCarth 4s81f	13	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	−½
Case 5½s90	146	66½	64	64	−3
CastCk cv5⅝s94	91	75	73½	74	−¼
CaterT 6⅞s92	10	93	93	93	−1
CaterT 5.30s92	10	81	81	81	+2
CaterT 5⅜s86	3	84	84	84	+2⅛
CaterTr 5s77	10	91¼	91¼	91¼	−¼
CavghC cv9s91	4	70¼	70¼	70¼	−1¼
Ceco cv4.75s88	20	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	−5⅞
Celanes cv4s90	21	59⅞	58½	59	−1
Cencoln cv5s96	90	71½	69	69½	−2½
Cenco cv4¼97	47	59½	58	58	−1
Cen Ga 4s95	9	52¼	52¼	52¼	+⅜
CenHG cv5¼s78	60	91½	89½	89½	−2½
vlCRNJ 3¼s87f	121	21½	21	21	−1¼
CentTel 9¼s95	25	105	102½	102½	−3⅜
CenTeleph 8s96	11	100	97	97	−3
CenTelUt 8.70	15	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Cessna cv3⅞s	43	60½	59	59	+2
Chadb cv6⅛s89	12	33	30½	30½	−2¼
Champ cv4⅛s84	5	80	80	80	−4
Champs 5⅜s92	10	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+6⅝
Chart NY 7s79	4	94½	94½	94½	−⅛
Chas B cv4⅞s93	295	101	98	101	+⅛
Chas C cv6½s96	219	105	102	103	−2½
ChseMtg 7⅞s78	5	99⅛	99	99	−⅛
Chse Mtg 7⅛s83	30	96¼	96	96	−1½
ChasM cv6¼s96	60	82½	81	81	−3
Chelse cv5⅛s93	93	53	49	49	−3
Chemcrn 9s94	94	103¼	100⅛	100⅛	−⅞
Ch NY cv5⅛s96	81	77½	75	76	−1½
ChmNY cv5s93	125	75	74	74½	−½
ChesOh 3½s96D	1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	
ChesOh 3½s96E	5	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
ChePotMd 7⅛s	1	91	91	91	
ChePotMd 6⅞s	5	96	96	96	
ChPotWVa 7¼	10	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	
vlChiErie 5s82f	12	25	24⅛	25	−½
ChiGW 4s88	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	−⅞
ChilL 4½s2003f	26	55⅝	55½	55½	
ChilndL 4s83f	12	61½	61½	61½	+⅛
CMStPP 5s55f	340	12⅜	12	12	−¼
CMSP 4½s19f	30	45	45	45	−⅛
ChiRIP 5½s83	18	47	45½	47	+2
ChiRIP 4½s95f	22	21	18	18	−3
ChiRIP 2⅞s80	6	47½	46	47½	+¼
ChiTH ref94	4	37	34½	34½	−2½
ChiTH inc94	1	36	36	36	+1½
ChocFl cv4½s87	53	69	68½	69	−1
ChrisCft cv6s89	70	48	45	45⅝	−⅜
Chryslr 8⅞s95	114	103	102	102½	−½
Chryslr 8⅛s75	206	101	100	100	−¼
Chrysler 8s98	155	97⅞	95¾	95½	−2⅞
ChrysFin 9s76	280	101⅞	100⅛	100⅛	−⅝
ChrysirF 8.35s	86	99⅛	98	98⅛	−¼
ChryF 7.70s92	48	94¾	94¼	94¾	−¼
ChryFin 7⅝s74	155	99	98¾	98⅞	−¼
ChryFin 7⅝s86	138	88	85	85	−4
ChryFin 7s79	39	95⅛	95⅛	95½	
CIC Ind 11s75	185	100¼	100	100	
CinG&E 2¾s75	3	91½	91½	91½	+½
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	47	97⅛	96	96⅞	−1⅛
CitiesSvc 7.65	5	98	98	98	+1⅛
CitiesSvc 7s78	85	99	97½	99	+1
CitSv 6⅝s99xw	1	88	88	88	
CitiesSvc 6⅛s97	15	83½	83½	83½	+1½
Cities Svc 3s77	2	86½	86⅝	86½	+⅛
CityInv 8⅞s97	10	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	
CityInv 8½s91	83	82	80	81½	+1
City Invst 8s91	73	80½	79½	79½	−⅛
City In cv7½s90	258	91	87½	88¼	−2
ClarkEoC 8.80s	5	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	−1
COC&SL 4½s77f	46	14⅛	13⅛	14	−1
CCC&SL s4s93f	6	25	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
CCCCWM 4s91f	22	20	18⅛	20	+1
ClevElll 9s75	57	104	101⅝	102⅞	+⅞
ClevElll 8⅛s	38	107½	107	107	
ClevEll 8⅞s91	10	103½	103½	103½	−⅜
ClevElll 7⅞s90	79	95⅛	94	94½	
Cluett cv4¼s84	12	70	70	70	
CMlln cv4½92	333	45⅛	41⅛	42½	−3⅞
CNAFinl 8½95	18	102½	95⅛	95⅛	−7⅛
CoastStG 7⅝91	53	87⅛	85⅞	87⅛	−⅛
Coll R cv4⅞s87	453	63⅞	61⅞	63	+1⅛
ColuGas 9⅛s95	18	106½	106	106	
ColumGas 9s94	30	106½	105	106	+1
ColuGas 8⅝s95	22	104	103⅞	104	
ColuGas 8⅝s96	5	102	102	102	
ColuGas 8⅛s96	7	101	101	101	−½
ColGas 7½Jun	29	94½	94⅛	94⅛	−⅜
ColGas 7½Oct	11	94	94	94	−2½
ColuGas 5⅝s85	4	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+⅛
ColumGas 5s82	14	80	79½	79½	−½
ColuGas 3⅞s81	26	78	77⅞	77⅞	+⅜
ColuGas 3⅛s80	6	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+⅜
ColuGas 3½s79	10	79½	79½	79½	
ColuGas 3⅝s77	2	86⅝	86⅛	86⅛	−¼
ColuGas 3s75A	12	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+⅜
ColPict cv5¼s94	110	38	34	35½	−2½
ColPict cv4⅞s87	20	34⅝	32¾	32¾	−2¼
ColuSOE 9s75	25	102½	100⅝	101	
ColuSOE 8s76	2	101	100½	100½	−¼
ColwMt 8.20s80	52	96½	95	95	−1½
ComlCr 8¼s91	15	103¾	103½	103¾	+¼
ComlCr 7⅞s78	70	101¼	99⅝	99⅝	−⅝
ComlCr 7s79	17	96	95½	95½	+¼
ComlCr 6⅞s77	23	97⅝	96	97¼	+1¼
ComlCr 6⅞s79	73	95½	92	94⅝	−1⅝
ComSo cv4½s91	67	59	58	58½	−½
ComEd 8⅝s75	134	101⅜	101	101⅛	−⅜
CmwEd 8s75	10	101	100½	100½	−⅜
CmwEd 7⅞s76	89	100½	100	100½	
CmwEd 7⅝s03F	10	96	96	96	
CmwEd 7⅝s03J	23	98	96	96	−1½
CmwEd 7⅛s78	17	96	95	95½	+½
CmwEd 3s77	42	87⅛	86⅛	87⅛	+1⅛
CmwEd 3s78	15	82¼	82¼	82¼	+¾
Com O cv4¼s92	48	57	556	55	−3
CompSc cv6s94	155	39½	37¼	38¼	−1¼
Conn M cv6s96	71	71½	69⅛	69⅛	−2¼
ConEd 9⅝s2000	51	106⅜	106	106½	−¼
ConEd 8.40s03	336	100⅝	99	99⅝	−1
ConEd 7.90s01	69	95½	93	93	−2½
ConEd 7.90s02	47	95⅛	93½	93½	−2
ConEdls 7⅜s03	91	93⅞	92	92	−1½
ConEdls 5s90	30	69	67½	67½	−1½
ConEdls 4⅝s91	17	65¼	64⅝	64⅝	−1¼
ConEdls 4⅝s93	15	62¼	62	62¼	+¼
ConEd 4⅝s92V	126	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+⅜
ConE 4⅝s92W	4	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	−⅞
ConEdls 4¼s86	27	66½	66	66	
ConEdls 4s88	52	66¼	63⅝	63⅝	+⅝
ConEdis 3⅞s84	5	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+⅜
ConEdls 3⅝s85	5	61½	61½	61½	−1
ConEdls 3¼s81	20	71	70¾	70¾	−¼
ConEdls 3s81	13	72	70⅛	72	+1⅞
ConEdls 2⅝s77	10	86⅝	86⅛	86⅛	+2⅞
ConNG 8⅝s96	14	103	103	103	+½
ConNG 8¼s94	15	102	101½	101½	+1½
ConNG 7⅝s94	25	97½	97½	97½	−⅛
ConNG 7⅝s96	10	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
Con NG 7⅝s98	20	96½	96¼	96¼	−3¼
ConNG 6⅝s92	11	81½	80¾	81½	−2
ConNGas 5s82	18	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	−⅞
ConNGas 5s85	7	80	80	80	
ConNG 4⅝s86	29	80⅜	76	80⅜	+4¼
ConNG 4⅝s90	5	70½	70½	70½	
ConNG 4⅝s86	19	73¼	71½	73¼	+1⅞
ConNG 4⅝s88	8	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
ConPw 8⅛s76	65	102¼	101½	102	
ConsP 8⅜s2000	7	106	104½	104½	
ConsP 8⅛s2003	21	105¼	105⅛	105⅛	
ConsP 8⅛s2001	18	101¾	100¾	100¾	−⅜
ConPw 7⅞s99	27	97	94⅝	94⅝	−2¼
ConsP 7½s2001	44	96	94½	94½	−1½
ConPow 6⅞s98	10	88¼	83¼	88¼	+¼
ConPw 6⅞s98	15	87	85	85	−2
ConPw 5⅞s96	35	80	77⅞	78	−3
ConPw 4⅝s89	2	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	−⅛
ConPw 4⅝s91	33	68½	68½	68½	−3½
ConPw 4⅝s91	11	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+⅛
ConPw 2⅞s75					
ConAlr cv3½s92	189	43	40⅝	41	−2
ContCan 8½s90	33	103	100	100	−4⅛
ContCan 5⅛s85	4	78¼	78¼	78¼	−⅛
ContIlRit 7⅝s77	5	96	96	96	−4
ContInv cv9s90	154	125⅛	122	124	+2
ContMt cv6¼s90	138	64	63½	64	
ContOil 7½s99	2	97¼	97½	97½	
Cont Tel 9⅝s75	101	102⅝	101⅝	102⅝	−⅜
ContDat 5⅛s87	33	78	77¼	77¼	+⅜
CoopL cv7½s91	19	75½	69	69	−6½
CoopL cv4½s92	21	45	44	44	−1
CopwStl cv6s79	63	91¼	90⅝	90¼	+⅜
Corn Pd 5⅝s92	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+1⅝
Corn Pd 4⅝s90	9	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+½
CousinM 6.50s	26	81	78	78	−4
Crane Co 7s93	6	76	75	75	−1
Crane Co 7s94	95	75½	73½	75	−½
CraneCo 6½s92	42	81	81	81	+1
Crane cv5s93	58	75⅛	74½	74½	−1½
CredFin 9⅝s75	10	101⅛	101	101	
Crescl cv5½s80	10	62	62⅝	62⅝	−⅝
CrocN cv5⅝s96	72	79	77	78	−1½
CrwnCk 4⅝s88	14	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+1⅝
Dartin cv4⅝s97	203	98	94	98	−1½
Dayco cv6⅛s96	52	70½	69⅝	69⅝	−1
Dayco cv6s94	45	64⅛	62	62	−2
Dayco cv5⅛s94	71	63	63	63	
DaylP 8⅛s2001	2	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	−⅜
DaylPL 2⅞s75	5	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+⅜
DeereCo 4½s83	31	77	75	75	−3⅝
DeereCr 8⅝s75	2	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	−⅛
vlDelLW 5s73f	3	17	16	17	+1
vlDLW 4½s85f	38	8	7⅛	8	+¼
vlDLW inc93f	12	7⅛	7	7½	−1
vlDLW 4s-6s42f	12	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	−1⅞
DelMo cv5⅛s94	32	71	48	48½	[illegible]
D&RG 4½s2018	5	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+⅛
Det Edis 9.15s	31	108	107½	107½	−1⅛
Det Edis 9s99	16	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝	+¼
DetEdis 8.15s	34	101	100	101	−1
DetEdis 8⅛s01	99	101¾	99¼	100½	−1½
DetEdis 7½s03	52	94½	93⅛	94½	+¾
DetEdis 7⅛s01	18	92	91⅛	92	−⅛
DetEdis 7s76	46	98	98	98	+⅜
DetEd 6.40s98	2	85	85	85	+1⅛
DetEdis 6s96	47	80	78⅛	79	−1
DetEd 3⅝s76	5	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	−1⅜
DiGior cv5⅛s93	42	70½	69	69½	−3
Dllingh cv5⅛s94	106	68⅛	58	58	−3⅝
Diverin 9⅞s91	44	63	57	59	−4⅞
Diverin cv5⅝s08	18	44	42½	44	−2
Dow 8.90s2000	20	108⅛	106½	106½	−1½
DowCh 7.75s99	40	99	99	99	+1
Dow Ch 7.625s	25	100	99	100	
DowCh 7.40s02	12	95	95	95	
DowCh 6.70s98	5	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	
DPF cv5⅛s87	264	50	47	47⅛	−⅝
Dresser 9⅝s95	1	109	109	109	−1
DukePw 7⅝s02	33	96⅛	95	96½	−1
DukePw 7⅝s03	81	97⅝	95⅝	95⅝	−1⅝
DukePw 7⅝s01	2	92	92	92	
DukePw 7⅝s02	35	92¼	92	92	
Duplan cv5½s94	83	46½	45	45	−1
DuqLt 8⅝s2000	10	104	104	104	−1
DuqsnLt 8¼s76	1	102	102	102	+1
DuqsnLt 3⅝s83	3	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	−5¼
East AL cv5s92	705	42½	38⅝	42½	+½
East A cv4⅝s93	451	48⅝	40	43½	−3
EG&G cv3½s87	18	63⅝	63	63⅝	−2½
ElPaso cv8⅛s95	167	101	100	100½	−¾
ElPaso cv6s93	126	76¼	75	75	−1⅛
ElPaso cv5s93	186	76¼	75	75	−4⅛
Englnd cv5¼s87	20	81	81	81	−3¾
EquitL cv6¼s90	15	86⅛	86	86	+⅜
vlErie 5s2020f	68	6⅝	4⅝	5¼	−¼
vlErie 4½s15f	27	26½	25	26	+⅜
vlErie 3½s90f	12	14	10⅝	13½	+¼
EssexInt 9⅝75	65	101	100	100¾	+¼
Esterl cv6¼s95	25	58½	58½	58½	−1½
EvanP cv6¼s94	160	78	75	77½	−1⅝
Extendr cv6s89	10	62	62	62	
Exxon 6½s98	100	90⅛	87¼	89	−1⅛
Exxon 6s97	98	84⅛	83	83	−1½
Fairch cv4⅝s92	160	40	35¼	40	−2¾
FalcnbM 8.85s	10	102¼	102¼	102¼	
FamFin 4¼s90	1	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+1⅝
Farah cv5s94	12	44¾	44½	44½	−4½
Fedders cv5s96	204	59	55	56½	−3
FdNMt cv4⅝s95	1053	103	87½	93	−10⅛
FdPac cv5½s87	174	98	89	97¼	+2½
FedPapBd 5s81	20	82¼	82¼	82¼	−¾
Fibrbd cv6⅝s98	50	91	89	89⅝	−1⅛
FstBkSys 6⅝s79	36	96½	94⅛	94⅛	−2⅛
FstChiCp 6¼s80	51	96¾	96	96	
FstChiCp 6¼s78	23	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+¼
FstComBk 7¾	18	93	93	93	−1
FstMt 9s75-78	73	100½	100⅛	100⅛	−½
FstMtge 8⅛s77	5	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+1⅛
FstNOr 7⅞s78	30	103⅛	100	100⅛	−⅞
FstNBos 6⅛s80	94	97	95¼	95¼	
FstNBos 6⅝s79	50	97	94	95½	−⅜
FstNCCp 6⅞s79	7	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+½
FstNCCp 6⅞s80	5	95¼	95¼	95¼	−⅛
FstNStBn 7.20s	26	95½	95½	95½	
Fst Pen cv7s93	60	99½	99	99½	−1¼
FstSecur 7s79	5	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	−⅛
FstWisc 8½s96	10	103	103	103	+1
Fischb cv4½s97	32	97½	93	93	−3
FishFd cv6¼s94	23	82	81	81	−1
FlexiV cv4⅝s97	16	75	74⅛	74⅛	−2⅞
FlaPLt 8⅛s75	108	101	100¼	100⅛	−⅛
FlaPwLt 8⅛s80	10	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+⅜
FlyTigr 6.60s80	14	92¼	92¼	92¼	
FMC 7⅛s2001	5	97½	97¼	97½	+2⅜
FMC cv4¼s72	1333	65	64	64	−1
FoodFair 8⅛s96	2	99¼	99¼	99¼	−¼
FoodFair 4s	67	77⅞	77⅛	77⅞	
Ford Mt 8¼s74	12s	100 1-16	99 9-16	99 10-16	−3-16
Ford Mt 8⅛s93	14	103¼	102¾	102¾	−½
Ford Mt 7⅛s77	54	100⅝	100	100½	−½
FordMt 6⅛s79	17	96½	96¼	96¼	−½
FordC 8⅞Apr	9	107½	107½	107½	
FordCr 8⅞Nov	36	105⅛	105¼	105½	−⅛
FordCrd 8⅜s76	78	101⅛	100½	101⅛	+⅛
FordCrd 8⅞s80	48	101⅞	98⅛	98⅛	−4⅞
FordCrd 8⅝s76	54	101½	100⅞	100⅞	−1⅛
FordCrd 7⅞s93	50	100¾	99½	100	−1½
FordCrd 7½s93	28	97½	97	97	
FordCrd 7½s91	42	94½	93½	94½	−2
FordCrd 7⅛s79	105	99¼	98⅞	99¼	+¼
FordCrd 7s80	50	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	−⅞
FordCrd 6⅞s78	111	97⅞	97¼	97½	−¼
FordCr cv4⅞s98	1190	70⅝	68	69½	−1
FordCr cv4½s96	640	66	64¼	65⅝	−⅞
ForeDal 4½s80	7	78	78	78	+½
FoMcK cv6s94	161	70	67	68	−4
Fruehauf 6s87	8	78⅝	78¼	78⅝	−⅛
Frueht cv5½s94	161	67	65	65¼	−1¾
FruehFin 8.75s	52	100¾	99½	99½	−1⅛
FruehFin 7.65s	3	99½	99½	99½	−¼
FruehFin 7.35s	76	99½	99	99	
FruehFin 7s79	3	93¼	93½	93½	−2½
Foqua 9⅝s98	73	89	86	86	−4
Fuqualnd 7s88	44	70¼	69	70	
GACCp cv5⅞s94	402	31	26	29	−2
GAC PCr 10s76	584	73⅝	60	70	−4⅛
GAC PCr 11s77	605	62⅞	58⅛	59½	−5⅝
GAC Fin 10¼s	45	98⅝	96	96	−3⅝
GAC Fin 8⅛s74	149	96¾	96⅛	96⅛	−⅝
GenCig 5⅞s87	32	73½	73½	73½	−¼
GenElec 7½s96	116	100	99¼	99½	+½
GenElec 6¼s79	23	97	94	94⅞	−⅛
GenEl 5.30s92	76	82⅝	80¼	80¼	−½
GenElec 3½s76	69	97⅝	91	91	
GnElCr 8½s75	10	102	102	102	−1
GnElCr 7⅛s78	10	99½	99½	99½	
GenElCre 7s80	30	97⅝	97½	97⅝	−⅝
GenElCr 7s79	29	98¼	97¼	98⅛	
GnElCr 6⅝s77	3	98	98	98	+1⅝
GenFds 8⅞s90	40	108	107	107	−1
GenFds 8⅝s75	62	102⅝	101½	102⅝	−¼
GenFds 3⅝s76	15	89¼	89¼	89¼	−⅝
GenHost 6s90f	5	57¼	57¼	57¼	−¾
GenInst cv5s92	46	58	55½	55½	−3
GenIns cv4⅝s85	209	65¾	60	60	−3⅛
GenMill 8⅞s95	7	105½	105½	105½	
GMotAc 8⅛s77	167	104½	102¾	104⅛	
GnMotAcc 8s93	72	103⅜	101⅛	101⅝	−2¼
GMotA 7.85s98	180	101½	99⅞	100¼	−1⅜
GMotAc 7⅝s94	43	100⅝	100	100⅝	−⅝
GMotAc 7⅝s95	35	96½	95	95	
GMot Ac7⅜s90	6	93½	93⅛	93⅛	−1⅛
GMotAc 7⅛s92	10	94¾	94½	94⅝	+⅛
GMotAc 6⅝s88	110	88	86⅛	88	+1⅞
GnMotAcc 5s77	127	93¼	90⅝	91½	−½
GnMotAcc 5s80	90	86¾	85½	85½	−¼
GnMotAcc 5s81	115	85¾	85⅝	85⅝	+⅝
GMotAcc 5s81r	35	75¾	75⅝	75¾	
GMotAc 4⅝s87	25	76	75	75	−1¾
GMotAc 4⅝s82	42	81	79⅝	80⅛	−½
GMotAc 4⅝s83	66	79⅞	79⅛	79⅞	+⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s86	58	77	74¾	75	−4⅝
GMotAc 4½s85	80	75⅝	74½	74½	−⅛
GnMotAcc 4s79	59	85⅝	83½	83½	−1⅛
GMotAc 3⅝s75	114	93½	92⅝	93⅛	+⅝
GenPU 10⅛s74	108	101¼	100½	101	−⅛
GenPU 10⅛s80	50	110½	107⅝	108	−⅝
GTCal 9⅛s2000	29	110⅝	110½	110⅝	−⅝
GTCal 8⅞s96	3	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	−¼
GenT El 9⅛s95	33	111½	108½	110	−⅛
GenT El 8⅝s76	109	103	101	101⅛	−½
GenT El 6¼s91	108	85½	85	85	−¼
GnTIEl cv6¼s96	561	86⅝	83¾	85½	−2
GnTIEl cv5s92	160	70½	69½	70½	
GenTel cv4s90	180	62¾	61½	62½	−1
GenTire 4⅝s81	1	80	81	81	
Genesco 9⅛s76	72	95⅝	94¼	95⅝	+1½
GaPac cv5⅝s94	167	96	93½	96	
GaPac cv5¼s96	289	84¼	80½	84¼	+3¼
GaPow 8⅞s2000	72	106	105¼	106	
GaPow 8⅛s2001	92	101	98	98	−2⅝
GaPow 7⅝s2001	12	95	95	95	
GaPw 7½s02De	20	97⅛	90¾	91¼	+1
GaPw 7½s02Jly	10	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+1⅝
GaPow 7⅝s2001	3	94	94	94	+2½
GiddL cv4⅝s87	8	58	58	58	
Glidden 5⅛s83	4	83½	83½	83½	−½
Goodrich 7s97	40	86½	85½	85½	−2
Goodyear 8.60s	10	103¾	103¾	103¾	−¼
Goodyear 7.35s	22	95	95	95	−1½
GordnJ cv5s88	34	67½	67	67½	+½
Gould 9⅛s95	5	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	−1⅜
Grace cv6½s96	97	88½	85⅛	88½	
Grace cv4¼s90	59	61⅝	61	61	−⅝
Granit cv4⅝s94	308	64	62⅝	62⅝	−1⅝
Grant 4⅝s87	6	75½	75½	75½	+¼
Grant cv4⅝s96	161	52	50	50½	−¼
GtAMtg 8.75s83	10	98½	98⅛	98½	−1½
GtNoN cv4¼s91	109	81¼	78¼	78⅝	−5¼
GtNoRy 4⅞76	6	97¼	97¼	97¼	+¼
GtNRy 2⅝s82	3	66	66	66	−2½
GtWstUnit 6s87	41	58¼	58⅛	58¼	
GGlant cv4½s92	14	61⅝	61⅛	61⅝	+⅛
Greyh cv6½s90	158	90	87	87¼	−2⅝
Grolier 9½s91	23	102½	102¼	102¼	−1
Grolier cv4½s87	68	52½	49¼	49⅞	−2⅝
Grum cv4⅝s92	104	46½	44	45	+½
GulfMO 5s56A	4	54	54	54	+⅛
GulfMO 5s56f	57	48½	47	48½	−1⅝
GulfMO 4s44B	27	40	40	40	−¼
Gulf MO 3⅝s80	5	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	−1⅝
GulfOil 8½s95	74	105¾	105	105	−⅜
GlfRes cv6¼s91	164	80⅝	73½	80⅛	+5¼
GulfWn 7s03A	346	67½	64⅝	65¼	−2¼
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	108	67	64½	64½	−2¼
Gulf WInd 6s87	4	68	68	68	
GulfWInd 6s88	122	70½	62	67	−4½
GlfWn cv5⅛s93	348	62¾	60⅛	62	−⅝
GlfWn cv5⅛s87	92	72	70	71½	−½
GfWn cv5⅛s87A	31	73¼	72½	72½	−⅝
HamPa cv5s94	26	65½	65	65½	−2
HartSMx 8½s	10	99½	99½	99½	−½
HawallEl 9s74	19	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	−⅞
HawEl 9s2000	6	105	105	105	+1
HellerW 9⅛s91	14	102	101	100	−1½
HelmrP cv5s87	72	233	230½	233	+3
Heublin cv4½s97	190	86½	83	86½	+1½
HillsSp cv5⅝s88	4	53	53	53	−2
HiltnH cv5⅝s95	106	64⅛	63	63	−1
HoernW cv5s94	67	97	91⅞	97	
HolidInn 9½xw	20	101⅝	100¾	100¾	−1⅛
Honywl 5.60s92	20	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	−
Honeywell 4s76	5	90½	90½	90½	−
HonyWFin 7s78	8	96	95½	96	+
HostInt cv5⅛s94	81	62¼	60¼	61	−
HouseFin 9s76	104	103⅞	102¾	102¾	−
HousFin 8⅝s75	172	101⅞	100⅝	101½	+
HousFin 7⅝s99	5	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	−
HouseFin 5s82	8	82	82	82	
HousFin 4⅝s87	35	77¾	70⅛	70⅛	+
HouseFin 4s78	18	86¾	84½	86¾	+
HousLt cv5⅛s85	75	87½	86	87⅞	+
HoustNG 8.85s	31	101½	101	101	−
Howmt cv4½s92	38	58	55	55⅞	−
IllBell 7⅝s2006	33	97⅝	97	97	−
Ill Cen 3⅜s80G	1	75½	75½	75½	−
IllPow 7.60s01	18	96	95½	95½	−
InHead cv5½s93	65	65½	62⅝	62½	−
IndBellT 8⅞s	9	104⅝	103½	103½	+
IndMich 6⅛s75	5	100	100	100	
IndMich 8s74	85	99¼	99 1-32	99¼	−
IndMich 6⅝s78	38	93¼	93	93⅛	−
IndstNtl 6⅝s96	57	101¼	100	100	−
InlandSt 8⅝s95	23	104½	103¼	104½	+
InlandSt 4½s89	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	
InlandSt 4⅝s87	3	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+
IntHarv 8⅝s95	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	−
IntHarv 6⅝s98	8	81½	81½	81½	−
IntHar 4.80s91	30	69¼	68½	68½	+
IntHarv 4⅝s88	1	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	+
IntHarC 8⅝s75	107	101	100½	100½	−
IntHarC 8⅝s91	52	101¾	100¼	100¾	−
IntHarC 6⅝s98	28	82⅞	81	82⅞	+
IntHarC 4⅝s79	57	84	83½	83½	
IntMin cv4s91	88	78	75¼	77½	+
IntNick 6.85s93	19	89	85⅝	85⅝	−
Int Pap 8.85s95	28	109	107⅝	108	+
IntPap cv4¼s96	222	82	78½	78½	−
IntSilv cv5s93	36	62¼	58¾	58¾	−
IntTT 8.90s95	5	103	103	103	−
IntTT 8.30s75	21	101	100⅞	101	−
InterStr cv4s82	202	18	16	16	−
InterPw 3⅝s76	2	84	84	84	−
InterPw 3⅝s78	2	84	84	84	−
IpcoH cv5¼s89	39	58	54	54	−
ITT Bkg 9¾s95	26	108	107½	107½	−
JimWalt 8s98	50	86	85	86	+
JimW cv5⅛s91	37	75	73	75	
JoneLau 9⅞s95	57	105	103	104	
JoneLau 6⅝s94	17	78	72½	72½	
KaneMil 9⅝s90	33	94	93½	93½	−
KaysrR 8⅝s96	15	99½	99½	99½	−
Kennecot 7⅞s	5	100½	100½	100½	
KentPw 7⅛s80	10	94	94	94	−
KeystSt 7⅛s98	15	87¾	87⅝	87⅝	+
KimbCl 5⅞s91	5	84½	84½	84½	
KimbCl 4⅝s86	3	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	
Kroger 8⅞s75	36	101⅝	100⅛	101⅛	
Kroger 6.7s98	28	102	100⅝	100⅝	
vlLSMS 3½s97f	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+
LeascoCp 9⅝s98	472	76⅝	72¼	73½	−
vlLVHT 5s64f	1	25	25	25	−
vlLehVa 4½s74f	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−
vlLhV 4⅞sB0f	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
vlLehV 4sA03f	4	6	4⅞	6	
vlLehV 4sD03f	12	4¼	4	4	
LibMcN cv5s89	47	59⅛	57½	57½	
LiggMyer 6s92	12	83	83	83	
LincFlBk 8½s96	30	99½	99½	99½	
Litton 8⅝s76	37	97¼	96⅛	97	
Litton cv3½s87	46	46	44	45	
Lockh cv4¼s92	460	34	29	32½	
Loews 6⅞s93	408	73	70	70	
LomN cv5⅛s91	95	70	67	67	
Lone SG 9⅝s95	26	110⅝	108⅝	110	
LoneS Ind 8s97	84	96½	96½	96½	
LonSin cv5⅝s93	181	77½	76	76½	
LongILt 8⅛s75	6	102	102	102	
LongILt 3⅝s76	6	90	90	90	
Lorillrd 6⅞s93	7	76	76	76	
Lorillrd 4⅞s86	82	70⅝	70	70	
Lorillrd 3⅝s78	10	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	
LouGE 4⅝s90	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	
LouNsh 7⅝s03	38	91	90	91	
LouNsh 4⅝s87	16	49	49	49	
LouN 3⅝s2003	1	32½	32½	32½	
LTV Cp 7½s77	450	97	95¼	95½	
LTV Cp 5⅝s76	95	87⅛	86½	86½	
LTV Cp 5s88	84	42⅝	41	42⅝	
LykY 7½s94old	486	58¾	57⅝	58½	
Lyk 7½s94new	208	59¼	57⅝	58⅝	
MackF 9⅝s91	50	104	102½	102½	
MackF 9⅝s90	67	104	102	102	
MackF 8½s77	26	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞	
MackT 6⅛s81	10	80⅛	80½	80⅛	
Macke cv4⅞s92	8	50¾	50½	50½	
Macmill cv4s92	74	54⅛	54	54	
MacyCr 7⅞s77	35	99	99	99	
Macy cv5s92	28	74	70⅛	70⅛	
MadSq cv6¼s87	17	61	59⅝	59⅝	
MaineC 5⅛s78	12	67	67	67	
MeYnkP 9.10s	19	105⅝	105	105	
MeYnkP 8⅛s	16	103	100	100	
MeYnk 7⅛s76	3	98½	98½	98½	
MAPCO 11s75	9	105	103½	103½	
MarO 8⅛s2000	17	101½	101	101	
Marcor 6½s88	164	84	80⅛	[illegible]	
Marcor cv5s96	94	71	69	[illegible]	
MarMid 7⅝s03	6	96	96	96	
MartM cv6s94	56	75½	74½	75	
MarMAl 9⅝s96	4	102	102	102	
MdCup cv5⅛s84	1	72½	72½	72½	
MassM cv6¼s91	166	69	68⅛	[illegible]	
MayDStCr 9s89	27	105	103⅝	104⅝	
MayDCr 8⅞s76	60	101¼	101	101⅛	
McCror 10½s85	41	95	94⅞	95	
McCror 7⅝s95	704	61¼	59¼	60⅛	
McCror 7⅝s97	109	61	59	59⅝	
McCror 7½s94	209	61½	58½	58½	
McCro 7½s94n	68	60⅞	58	59½	
McCro cv6¼s92	6	79	79	79	
McCrory 5s81	54	68	67	67⅛	
McDer cv4¼s97	105	106½	127	[illegible]	
McDD cv4⅝s91	117	67½	64	[illegible]	
McGrEd 7⅝s96	3	96	96	96	
MeGHI cv3⅞s92	55	55⅛	56⅝	[illegible]	
MeadCp 8⅛s95	20	100	99½	[illegible]	
Medus cv5⅛s88	10	90	90	[illegible]	
MGM cv5s93	168	49⅛	43⅞	[illegible]	
MGIC 8⅞s88	83	98	96	[illegible]	
MGIC cv5s93	857	71	65	[illegible]	
MichB 7⅝s2011	54	99½	98	[illegible]	
MichBT 7s2012	18	87	89	[illegible]	
MichCGs 8⅛s98	50	99½	99⅝	99⅝	
Mich Wis 8⅝s93	20	103½	102	103¼	
MilLab cv5¼s94	128	71	66	71	
MSPSSM 4s91f	39	48	47	47	
MKT inc5½s33f	33	9	6¼	6¼	
MoKanT 4s90	20	37	35	37	

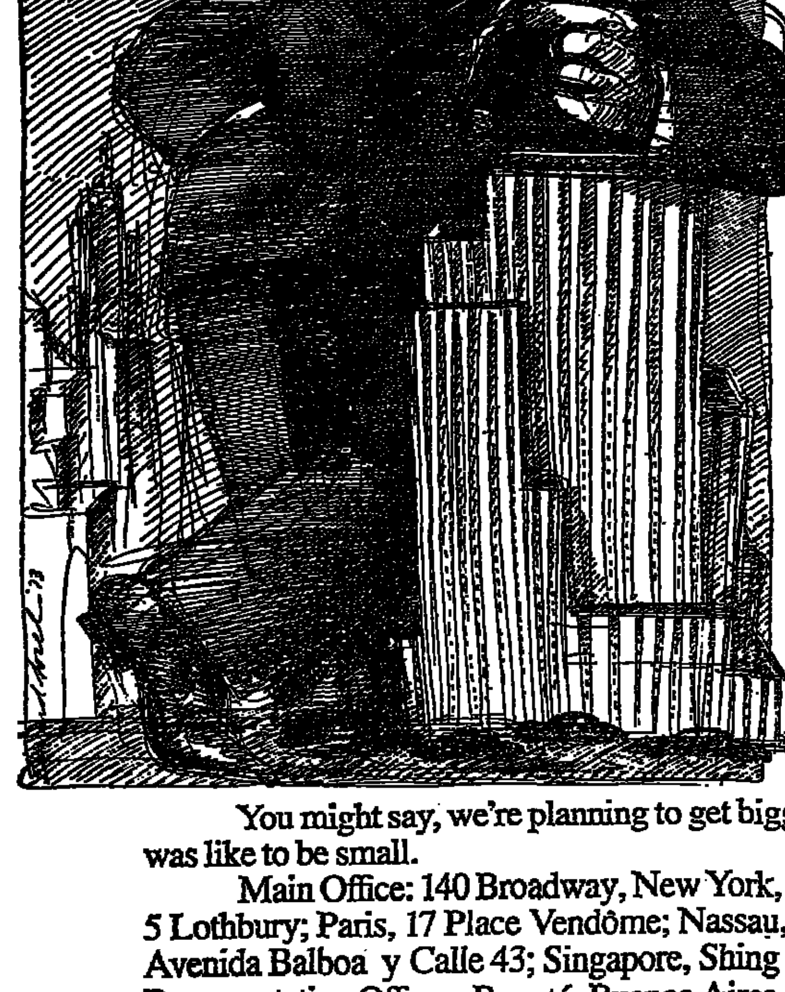
(Continued on Page 10, Col...

A lot of big international banks have forgotten how they got that way.

It's ironic.

Big international banks become big international banks by giving people something they want.

A new approach to international finance, maybe. Or more innovative ways to design loans. Or maybe something as simple as hard work and dedication.



And then, just as a lot of these banks have risen to the top on the strength of these strengths, they start acting like big banks.

They figure they've earned a little rest. So they stop hustling and start coasting. They play it safe. Falling back on old solutions instead of searching out new ones.

Now, over the past few years, we've become a pretty big international bank ourselves. (Marine Midland Banks have combined assets of over $10 billion.) But we don't act big. For a very good reason. We want to become an even bigger international bank in the future. And we know that's never going to happen unless we continue to offer the same kind of service, attention, hard work and innovative thinking we've always given our clients.

You might say, we're planning to get bigger by remembering what it was like to be small.

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NEW YORK
We're becoming a big international bank by not acting like one.

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BRITISH LEYLAND

$ 50,000,000

Medium-term Euro-Currency loan to

BRITISH LEYLAND MOTOR CORPORATION LIMITED

arranged by

BANQUE AMERIBAS

Funds have been provided by:

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Bank of America NT & SA
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Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
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Franklin National Bank
Security Pacific National Bank
Société Générale
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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1973

Eurobonds

Bankers Dismiss Arab Threat [T]o Withdraw Funds From the West

By Carl Gewirtz

[PA]RIS, Dec. 9 (IHT).—The [...]n investment community, [...]alized by the unending [...]mic crisis at home, fright[ened] by the shaky financial con[dition] of London & County [Securi]ties (L & C), a diversified [proper]ty firm for which a salvage [opera]tion is now under way, and [...] over rumors that some [...]nking firms are in financial [difficu]lties—reportedly related to [a s]harp drop in the price of [...] shares—reacted with alarm [to] news that the Arab coun[tries] had agreed "in principle" to [withdr]aw some of their huge as[sets] on deposit with Western [...]

[In] fact, the London market [...]ected. The best proof of [this w]as the sharp reversal of [Thurs]day's slump in stock market [...] on Friday, when the [Financ]ial Times index more than [recove]red the 11.8-point loss of [the pr]evious day.

[...]n more sober assessment, [the] investment community [...]tly ranks the Arab threat [as a] "paper tiger." This was [made] clear in interviews with [banker]s who handle the Arab [...]

[In t]heir view, the Mideast oil [produc]ers have little choice but [to kee]p their income in dollars: [For th]e moment, the dollar is [seen] as the currency least like[ly to] deteriorate in value over [the n]ext six months or longer [and t]he Arabs would be hard [put to] find other markets offer[ing bet]ter yields or better ability [to mov]e in and out.

[Obvi]ously, the Arabs can create [disorde]r on the foreign exchange [market]s by dumping their cur[rency] holdings. But the problem [is what] do they buy? The bankers [are al]so very cautious about [assess]ing possible Arab sales of a currency—such as sterling—based on the prudent assessment of the bleak outlook for the U.K. money from the mischief-making wholesale dumping of their other—mostly dollar—foreign exchange holdings. The bankers can envisage the former, but not the latter.

By personality, say bankers who deal with them, the Arabs prefer short-term investments, squeezing for every sixteenth of a percentage-point, and are uncomfortable tied into long-term projects. In addition, the investment opportunities at home, regardless of what ambitious new projects might be started, could not begin to cover the funds available for investment. And if the Arabs choose to use their funds in the underdeveloped world "they will discover what a non-productive enterprise that is," observed one banker.

At most, then, the Arab gesture is interpreted to mean that deposits will be removed from U.S. and U.K. banks—removing any chance that the accounts could be frozen if the economic warfare escalates—to their Arab-sponsored banks in Europe or, for example, Swiss banks where the political risks would be minimized. In either event, shifting the addresses of the deposits has no effect, as the cash would remain in the market.

Meanwhile, conditions in the short-term Eurodollar deposit market are good incentives to keep the Arab funds where they are. Continued borrowing of dollars by Japanese commercial banks and rising short-term rates in the United States coupled with the normal rush to borrow dollars for year-end "window dressing" is pushing Eurodollar rates up.

However, these increases are proving to be a burden to the bond market. Dealers who finance their inventories of bonds in the short-term market are finding their costs far exceed the interest income on the bonds and are lightening their positions.

On top of this, the upset with London & County created havoc for the securities of other U.K. property groups. Capitol & Counties, Slough, Metropolitan Estates and British Land, never terribly popular with Eurobond investors, saw the price of their bonds slashed as much as 4 percent as the disenchantment with the property companies and questions about their accounting practices spread out from London.

Against this background, Star Holdings, another U.K. property group, withdrew its planned $25

(Continued on page 11, Col. 1)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Dec. 1 Latest Week	Nov. 24 Prior Week	1972
Commodity index	198.1	195.0	129.4
*Currency in circ..	$70,493,000	$70,502,000	$65,175,000
*Total loans	$110,847,000	$110,784,000	$91,299,000
Steel prod. (tons).	2,961,000	2,959,000	2,698,000
Auto production.	200,616	212,999	215,239
Daily oil prd. (bbls)	9,045,000	9,082,000	9,533,000
Freight car ldgs.	546,842	486,240	536,130
*Elec Pwr, kw-hr	33,968,000	32,884,000	34,618,000
Busn. failures.	180	180	198

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†Oct.	Prior Month	1972
Employed	85,695,000	85,127,000	82,397,000
Unemployed	4,069,000	4,276,000	4,839,000
Indust'l prodctn.	127.8	R127.1	119.2
*Personal income	$1,067,700,000	R$1,058,500,000	$967,000,000
*Money supply..	$264,400,000	R$263,400,000	$251,600,000
Cnsmrs price ind'x.	136.6	135.5	126.6
Cnstr'n contracts.	191	182	171
	Sept.		1972
*Mfr's inventories.	$117,065,000	R$116,114,000	$106,617,000
*Exports	$6,431,600	$6,448,400	$4,316,300
*Imports	$5,904,500	$5,575,100	$4,737,500

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R—Revised.

The Economic Scene

U.S. Looks Into a Clouded Crystal Ball

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT).—It is easy to tick off the array of issues for 1974: energy worries—soaring prices, production cutbacks, worker layoffs, stock market uncertainty, currency jitters, recession fears.

What to do about the myriad problems is already drawing considerable debate and is bound to attract greater attention and controversy in coming weeks. There are hawks and doves everywhere on those matters—and a lot of muddled thinking, both in and out of government.

A tough approach is advocated by those who believe that the energy shortfall will prove to be durable and deep. That's the stance of the major oil companies and a minority of economists. The plunging stock market also seems to have accepted that assessment, despite its sharp technical rebound late last week.

A more benign attitude is held in top government quarters and apparently among most economists. They take the position that the problem has been overblown and that the energy deficiency will be transitory and less severe than generally feared.

To harbor the calmer view, one has to have confidence in the very mild voluntary actions taken so far by Washington to conserve energy and to have faith that the Arab oil embargo will not persist beyond the first quarter or so of next year.

The official administration stance seems to be the latter. It has continually eschewed thoughts of a firm energy-rationing program (put off at least until March 1) and has dismissed the high-level advisers who had been championing the tough approach.

Does the administration know something about the prospects for a Mideast settlement at the scheduled Dec. 18 Geneva peace conference—and for renewed oil supplies—that the public and the stock market do not?

Even if there are such assurances in hand, the safe course would *seem to be stern measures* now, when the problem is spotlighted on the center stage without too many other side distractions and when the public mood seems receptive to energy disciplines and initiatives toward development of new sources.

Serious as the energy problem is now, it threatens to become worse in the years ahead if one accepts the long-term projections for worldwide energy supply and demand. As economist Harold Erhlich put it: "Thank God, the Arabs made their oil move in 1973 and *not in 1975 or 1976. It gives* us time to move toward energy self-sufficiency."

The shortage of energy, which will buffet the American economy with progressive severity the longer the Arab oil embargo lasts, has already begun to make its imprint in certain industries, though the full effects will only start to be revealed when oil shipments in transit stop and when winter's weather begins to take its toll in the industrial Northeast.

Related to the energy problem is the prospective intensification of an already-worrisome inflation situation in the United States.

Skyrocketing energy prices will seriously distort an economic scenario that previously depicted a slowing tempo of business that threatened to bring on another recession, with production and incomes dropping, sales declining and unemployment rising. The jobless rate moved up to 4.7 percent in November from 4.5 percent in October and is likely to advance further this month.

The *government's latest report* on wholesale prices showed refined petroleum products soaring at an almost unbelievable 34.7 percent rate in the single month of November. And the revised Wharton forecast last week calculated that the over-all inflation rate next year "should increase by between 7 and 7 1/2 percent."

There is also another offshoot of the energy crisis bothering the forecasters: Its potential effect on consumer spending and consumer attitudes. Some economists fore*see a drop of almost $10 billion in* consumer purchasing in 1974.

While the leading private economists are divided on changes in monetary policy, they are generally in agreement on maintaining a rather tight rein on fiscal policy, except for encouraging expanded investment in energy facilities to improve supplies.

The war in the Middle East has forced attention to the nation's energy situation. It has become clear that the United States can no longer count on an abundant supply of low-cost fuels and must take some drastic steps to cope with that basic long-range problem. It's a new ball game.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT).—"What goes down must come up." That was the law that Wall Street seemed to be propounding last week in a period of tumultuous markets.

On Wednesday, the Dow-Jones industrial average sagged to a closing low at 788.31. At that level it represented a cliff-like drop of nearly 200 points from its finish on Oct. 26.

The energy crisis and fears of a 1974 recession in the midst of galloping inflation fueled the market's swift decline.

Then, in the final two sessions of the week, Wall Street got around to its law. The result was a technical rally in the absence of any compelling news developments that added nearly 50 points to the blue-chip Dow.

The average ended the week at 838.05. This meant a net gain *for the week of 15.80 points.*

Trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange swelled above 23 million shares on both Thursday and Friday.

Hopes that the Geneva peace conference, scheduled to begin on Dec. 18, will ease the Arab oil embargo—and thus prevent a possible worldwide recession—were alive in Wall Street on Friday.

Stock prices also benefited from short-covering by traders in typical pre-weekend fashion during a bear market.

Investors and traders appeared to ignore one adverse piece of news. That was the Friday increase in the prime rate by several major banks. The rate was increased to 10 percent—equalling the highest prime rate on record. Rising interest rates generally have a negative impact on stock prices.

Nonferrous metal stocks were particularly strong on Friday, following the lifting of price controls. Kennecott rose 3 points to 39 in active trading in the final session.

Leading gold stocks set new highs at midweek, but they moved lower Thursday in profit-taking as the market rally made its appearance.

Over-Counter Market

[NEW] YORK (AP)—Weekly C[ounter] the [...]r industrials giving the high, low [and las]t bid prices for the week with the [net ch]ange from the previous week's [pri]ces. All quotations supplied by the [Nationa]l Association of Securities Dealers [...]re not actual transactions but are [represen]tative interdealer prices at which [these] securities could have been sold. [...]do not include retail markup, [markd]own or commission. [S]upplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[…] Corp	234	4¼	3	3	—1¼
[…] Inc 2	352	5	4¼	5	+¼
[…]c	57	12¾	8½	12¾	—½
[…]dust	48	4¼	3½	3¾	—¼
[…]Pap .12e	40	12	10	11⅞	+⅝
[…]ator Inc	81	2	1¾	1⅞	—⅛
[…]etCo .52	43	14	12¼	12½	—1½
[…]Wesly .20	50	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	+⅝
[…]kdgCan A	24	4¼	3⅛	3½	—1⅞
[…]e Ross	169	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
[…]dMed Sci	26	7⅝	7	7	
[…]ced Mem	247	5¼	3¾	4¼	—1
[…]dMicr De	735	14⅛	12	12½	—1
[…] Corp	8	8	8	8	
[…] Inc	223	16	13¾	14	+½
[…] Eagl Mn	997	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
[…]o Strs	55	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
[…] Alex .44a	230	22	21	21¼	—¾
[…]ldwin .40	14	11⅜	11¼	11½	—⅛
[…]dDev .10e	112	12¼	11¾	12¼	
[…] Bev s	375	1½	1	1¼	—¼
[…]in Pharm	104	16⅜	16	16¼	+¼
[…] Leisure	81	4	3[illegible]	3⅞	—⅛
[…]leph .28	262	15⅛	13⅞	14½	—⅜
[…]oxBd .40r	71	28	27	27	—1
[…]x Inc	73	9	8⅛	9	+⅝
[…]sador Grp	8	5	4½	4½	—½
[…]rsisl .40e	196	4⅞	4¼V	[illegible]	[illegible]
[…]eef Packer	85	5¾	4⅞	5	—¾
[…]lding .07e	28	8¼	8¼	7½	—½
[…]tHom .05e	23	3⅞	3½	3½	—⅛
[…]ress .52	4815	46⅞	41½	46¼	+2⅝
[…]prs pf2.0	73	140¾	124½	140	+7⅛
[…] cv pf1.50	197	140¾	124½	140	+7¾
[…]rona .43	18	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅛
[…]lCorp .04	876	13½	10½	13	—¼
[…]rnit .28	90	5	4⅝	4⅞	
[…]etines . 5	1641	37¼	35	35¼	—1¼
[…]ranc .07e	25	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+¼
[…]rine Ltd	47	10	9	10	+1
[…]icro Sys	1784	21⅝	16¾	17⅜	—3½
[…]uclear	231	4⅝	3⅜	3⅝	—⅝
[…]sar Petro	1018	18	14	16	+2
[…]elecomm	98	10⅝	8⅝	10⅛	+1⅛
[…]e'ev&Com	137	10	7½	8	—2
[…]dMfg .80a	31	8	7¾	7¾	
[…]stGrp Inc	80	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
[…] Devices	52	8⅝	7⅜	7¾	—1
[…] Micrwve	82	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	—⅜
[…]on Jacobs	167	2½	1¾	2¼	—¼
[…]rBush .60	1950	37¼	35¾	36¾	+¾
[…] Bros	116	4⅝	3¼	3⅞	+⅛
[…]Corp	240	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
[…]Inc s	76	15	13	14	—1
[…]aum Fd	47	3¼	2⅝	2⅞	—⅜
[…]lgit Data	91	3½	3	3¼	—⅜
[…] Material	243	8¼	7⅝	7½	—¾
[…] Mayfair	245	1⅝	1½	1⅝	—⅛
[…] Petroleum	210	16⅞	15⅛	15⅝	—⅜
[…]VnGas .78	47	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅜
[…]rop 1.73e	63	12	10	10¾	—1¾
[…]Calif .60	77	4⅝	4	4⅝	—⅛
[…] Automat	19	8½	7½	8½	
[…]HartH 1	191	14	11¼	11½	—2½
[…]yMtg .30	8	9	8½	8⅝	
[…] Corp	164	6⅞	5⅛	5¼	—1⅛
[…]laBtg .27	155	16	14¼	15	—1
[…] .5ua	73	9	8	8½	—1
[…]Skling Cp	32	8½	7¼	8¼	—¼
[…]esLt 1 12	253	12½	11¾	12¼	+⅛
[…]REs 1.72e	60	12¾	11	11⅞	—⅞
[…] Cond Sy	2	3½	3¼	3¼	—¼
[…]pal Btg	71	6⅛	5⅛	6¼	+¼
[…]Stl 1.20a	17	25½	23	23	—1½
[…] Oceanics	258	23¼	21½	23¼	+1⅛
[…] Ocean un	100	27¼	24½	27	+1¼
[…] Ocean wt	68	7⅛	7⅛	7¾	+⅛
[…]Med Lab	99	13	12½	12¾	—½
[…]in Cp s	1969	18⅛	13⅛	13⅜	—4⅝
[…] Int 1.80	198	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	+1⅛
[…]Farm 2.01e	67	15⅛	13½	13½	—1⅛
[…] Atomics	75	4⅝	4	4¼	+⅛
[…] Bros Inc	45	9½	7	8	—1½
[…]ent .60a	92	28¼	27½	28¼	+½
[…]&Lyons	202	7½	6¼	7⅛	+¼
[…]p .50	234	10⅛	9⅞	9⅝	+⅜
[…]dg .02e	1421	42⅝	33⅞	41½	+8
[…] Corp	8	6	5⅞	6	
[…]deEq .72	63	11½	11¼	11½	+½
[…]Rit 2.02e	304	23⅛	21	21⅜	—1⅛
[…]80 .36	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
[…]Bks .50	2325	22¼	21⅛	21¾	—⅛
[…]Green .40	45	9⅝	8½	9⅝	
[…] HindePh	85	20½	14	17	+½
[…]Algi 1.15e	207	13½	13	12¼	—1¼
[…]Mtg un	23	15¼	9⅝	13½	—1⅜
[…]Atg 80wt	31	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—½
[…] Winst un	69	17	14	15	—2
[…] Robbins	355	13	10⅜	10⅜	—1⅜
[…]Furn .80a	164	11½	18	18½	—1
[…] Mkts .40	69	9⅞	9	9⅝	+⅛
[…]Corp .40	14	6¼	5¼	6	—¼
[…]Photo Sv	41	2⅛	1¾	1⅞	—⅜
[…] Co .42	97	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	—⅝
[…] Labs	229	18½	13¾	14½	—4
[…] Bio Eng	12	3¾	3	3¼	—½
[…] Corl	238	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	+⅜
[…]roducts	969	16¼	13½	15⅝	—⅜
[…]s .20	507	40⅞	38¾	40¼	
[…]Mgt .18	41	8½	7¾	8½	+¼
[…]o	54	8⅝	8½	8½	—¼
[…]m .3	9	11¾	11	11	—¾
[…]nc	77	9⅝	9	9¾	+¼
[…]l Sciem	89	48	41½	42½	—5½
[…]n 1.20e	98	20⅝	16½	19⅛	—1
[…]IlPw 2.20	7	32	31½	32	+½
[…]rugA .48	273	12¼	11⅝	11⅜	—⅝
[…]pStp .24	37	8½	8	8¼	—⅛
[…]Supp .60	67	10⅞	10	10	—1
[…]inFrm .60	38	18⅛	17¾	18	—⅜
[…]a In .50b	218	17½	16	17⅛	+⅛
[…]a Intl	735	6⅞	5⅝	6⅛	+⅝
[…]Newsp .80	85	12½	12	12½	
[…]lenH .12	13	4½	4	4⅛	+¼
[…]CoB 1.04	34	16	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
[…]rafIMI .12	77	15	12	12½	—2½
[…]Inc .44	48	24¼	23	23⅞	+¼
[…]rJohn .60	10	10	10	10	
[…] Ltd	173	5⅞	5⅛	5½	—⅜
[…]Inc .30	568	7¼	5⅛	7	—⅛
[…]wFin .06e	54	5⅛	5½	5⅝	—⅛
[…]TGws 2.24	4	21⅛	18	19½	—2
[…]Scania .48	55	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	—⅜

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Brother Intl Cp	44	4⅜	3	3½	—1⅜
BrowardBnc .36a	28	17½	17	17½	
BrownTom Inc	860	10⅜	8¼	10½	+2⅛
Browning .25p	64	4¼	3¾	3⅞	—⅞
BockbeeMear .40	177	8½	7⅛	8	—⅛
Buckeyeint .15p	32	4⅛	4	4	—¼
BuilderInvGp wt	248	4½	3⅛	4	—⅛
BurnsRL Cp .10h	227	16	13½	15⅛	+2¼
Burnup&Sims	1657	23⅝	19	22⅝	+1⅝
Burris Ind	105	5⅞	4⅜	5⅛	+⅝
Butler Mfg .60	81	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	—½
CFS Contl Inc	125	15	14⅛	14½	—⅛
CI Rity Inv 1.30e	221	9	7¾	8	—1
CI Rity Inv un	76	9	8	8¼	—⅜
C&R Clothier	28	1⅜	1	1	—⅜
CMC Grpind A	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
CNA Larin 1.19e	180	9½	7	7⅛	—1⅝
CNA Larw pf2.10	40	18½	16⅞	17½	—1
CRS Design As	27	5	4⅞	5	+¼
Cable Funding	41	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Cafeterias .18e	15	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Calbiochem	101	17¼	14½	15½	+1
CalMa					
CalWatSvc 1.92a	17	26¼	24¼	25	—1⅝
Cambrdge Mem	132	14¼	13½	13½	—½
CamernBwn wt	161	1⅜	⅞	1	—⅜
Campanelli Ind	59	8⅝	8	8	—⅛
CampTagg 1.04	93	23¼	21½	22	—1¼
Canandaig Wine	57	9	8	9	+¼
CannonMill n.78a	160	11⅛	10¼	11	—⅛
Capehart Corp	338	6⅛	5½	6½	
Capital Mtge wt	124	2⅛	1⅝	2	—½
CapitNatCp .50b	9	23¼	23	23	—⅛
Carbon Fuel .28	88	9	8¼	8⅞	+⅜
CardinalPet .10e	887	22	15⅛	20⅞	+5¼
CaribnLeisur .50	90	6⅜	3⅝	4⅛	—1⅛
Carter Group	14	13½	10½	12	—1½
Cascade Cp .20	64	11	9⅞	11	+1¼
CasNG cv pf1.87	12	20⅞	20⅜	20½	—⅜
Cayman Corp	356	4⅝	4	4⅛	—⅛
CedarPoint .24a	71	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
CelinaFinA .10	11	10¼	10	10	—¼
Cencor Inc	158	4¼	2⅞	4⅛	+½
CentMtgRlt 1.87e	109	17¾	16¼	16½	—1¼
CentMtgRlty un	14	18¾	17	17¼	—1½
CentTel pf 2	15	28	27	28	+¾
CentVIPSvc 1.28	281	12⅝	9	11⅛	—1⅝
CentronDat Cmp	1047	19¼	17	17½	—½
CenturzTel Ent	105	6⅝	5½	5⅜	—⅛
ChambrinMt .40	27	6	6	6	
ChampParts .13	10	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
ChanceAB 1.12	56	19⅝	18½	19¼	—½
Channel Cos 2	161	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	—⅛
CharlesRiv Brdg	49	31½	29	31	+1½
Charming Shop	29	8	7½	7¾	—⅛
Chrtr Co pf1.75	15	24⅝	24	24½	
ChathmMfgA .52	37	15	13½	13½	—1½
Chef Pierre	29	7½	6¾	6⅞	—½
ChemedCorp .44	55	28	26	28	+1½
Chem Leam .50	27	7¼	6¼	7	—¼
ChiBrdgIron .80a	1082	119½	103½	116	+10
Chieftan Devel	78	11⅛	9⅝	10⅝	—⅜
Chrisin Sec 5.95es	91	144½	134	144½	+1½
Churchs FrChk	683	9¼	8¾	9⅛	+¼
Cimarroninv .40	1	9½	9¼	9½	
CinnFinl .44	71	16¼	14⅝	14¾	—2
CirclelncShr .35e	164	15⅛	12¼	13¼	—1⅝
CitznGthPr 1.62a	14	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
CitznSoRl 75wt	38	5¼	4⅜	5	—¼
CitznSoRl 77wt	18	14⅜	11⅝	13⅝	—½
CitznsUtilA s	146	27	23	26½	—½
CitznsUtilB 1.60	92	27	23½	25	—2
ClarkJL Mfg .82	36	24	23	24	+½
Classifd Finl	89	6½	5	6½	+1½
CleveTrgrtr 1.76e	175	15¼	13½	14⅞	—⅜
ClevTrRIn un	31	16	13⅛	15½	—½
ClevepakCp .45e	114	9	7½	8½	+½
Clinical Sciences	20	7⅝	6⅞	7	—⅝
Clow Corp .68	77	9½	8¼	9¼	+1
Coast Catamarn	41	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—¼
Coastalind .20b	34	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	+¼
Cobe Labs	15	23½	21	21	—2½
CocaBtlgLA .67	256	12½	11	12½	+1⅜
CocaBtlgMia .20	48	9¼	8½	8¾	+¼
CocaBtlgMA .20	232	5⅜	5	5¼	—¼
CocaBtlCons .39e	28	9	8½	8½	
CcaBtlMidw .36	14	8½	8	8¼	—¼
Codex Corp	42	9⅜	8¼	9¼	—¼
Coheren Radiatn	230	17¼	14½	16¼	—⅜
ColemanAm Cos	53	5½	5½	5½	2
Colony Kitchens	38	2½	2⅛	2¼	—¼
CombankCp .28a	106	33¾	32	32½	—1¼
Combined Prop	71	6	5¼	5½	—⅜
Comdisco Inc	73	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+⅝
ComCirgHse .21e	173	20¼	15	15½	—4⅜
ComlShear .78r	26	30	27½	28½	—1½
Comwlt NG 1.62	21	18¾	18¾	18¾	—¼
ComwlTelPa 1.2	31	23½V	14⅛	[illegible]	—1½
Communind.24	29	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
Commun Prop	105	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
Compuscan Inc	47	6½	5⅜	6½	+1¼
Compulax Svcs	52	5	4⅜	4⅝	—¼
Comput Automat	364	10⅜	9½	9⅝	—1
Computr Design	165	5¼	4⅞	5	—¼
Computer Mach	325	4⅝	3⅜	4	—⅛
Compuirvisn gcp	145	13¼	11¼	12g68	2
Comtech Labs	57	8	6¾	7½	—½
Comten Inc	98	4½	3¼	4½	+⅞
Concept Inc	41	3¼	3¼	3¼	
ConsolPaper 1.40	59	25	24¼	4⅝	—½
ConsumBldg Mrt	50	2	1	2	
ConsumDist .07h	14	15½	13½	14	—1½
ConsuWat 1.44b	21	21¾	21	21	—¼
Context Ind	59	4	3⅝	3½	—½
ContCare Cent	40	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
Contl Hair Prod	13	8½	⅛	8¼	—⅛
ConfWnInd .20e	36	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
Conwed Corp .47	17	6⅛	½	6¼	+¼
Coquina Oil	126	20½	17	44	
[...]ordis Corp	42	45	40	45	+5
CorencoCp 1.20e	4	29⅛	28½	28⅞	—⅜
Cornelius Co	53	4⅝	3⅞	4	—½
CorometMed Sys	69	14	13	13½	—½
CourierCp .24	21	7	6¾	6¾	—¼
CousinsProp .15	182	17½	15¾	15¾	—1½
CraddTerry .66	58	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅝
CrawfordCo .85	21	14	13½	14	+½
Cross Co	147	23	21½	22	—⅛
CrumpEH .10h	54	12	9¼	9½	—2½
Crutcher Resrcs	740	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+½
CollumCos .28	81	8	6⅞	7⅞	+⅜
CurtisNoll .50	122	12¼	12	12	
Dairy Queen Str	29	7¾	7¼	7¾	
Damson Oil	313	5	4⅜	4⅝	—¼
Danielint .58	675	43	37¼	40¾	+3
Danker Wohk	24	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
Danners Inc	38	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
DantRussell .30b	27	14¼	13½	14¼	—⅛
DartDrug .13	274	5½	4⅛	4⅝	—⅞
DataDisc Inc	44	5½	5	5	—⅜
Data General	2776	32¼	27½	32	—¼
Data LeaseFin	32	3⅜	3	3¼	+¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Data 100 Corp	440	10⅞	9½	10⅝	+¼
Datapoint Corp	133	13¼	11¼	13	—¼
Datascope Corp	22	11½	10¾	11	—½
Davis Wtr Waste	114	8	6½	7	—1
DaytnMallim 2	8	20¼	20¼	20¼	
DeLuxeCheck .41	758	34¼	31¼	34	+2
Debron Corp .80	27	10	9¼	10	+½
DecisnData Com	482	6⅞	6	6¼	—¼
DEKALB Ag .10	465	46¼	43¼	46	+1¾
Delhi Int Oil	144	4⅜	3¾	4	—⅛
DelMontPrp .44a	9	11¼	10¼	6⅝	—½
DenisonMin 1.40	58	50¾	47¾	49⅛	—1
DentoMed Ind	145	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛	+⅛
Diagnostic Data	259	12½	11	12	—½
DiamCrysSlt .60	45	10½	9⅞	9⅞	—½
DiamondIhdCp 1	97	7⅛	6	6½	—1⅛
DiamSh pfE1.15	25	18¾	18	18¾	+¾
Dickson Electrn	24	12½	123	12¼	
Digicon Inc	208	6	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
DiscounNY 4.90e	27	35	33	33½	—1½
DiversfdEarth s	102	3	1½	2	—1
Dixel Ind	68	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+1
Docutel Corp	965	10	7⅜	7⅝	—1⅞
Dollar General	143	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	—⅛
DomlnMtg 1.97e	105	14⅛	10⅜	14	—⅜
Donaldsoninc .66	168	23⅝	20½	23	—⅛
Donbar Develop	68	4½	4	4	—⅜
Donovan Cos .80	79	7⅛	6⅛	6⅞	—¼
Dorchester Gas	1407	6⅞	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
Dow Jones 1	500	23½	20	20	—3½
Dowdle Oil	274	8⅝	8½	8½	
DoyleDaneBe .96	66	9⅛	8¼	9	+½
DuckwallStr .16	8	10⅛	10	10⅛	+1
Ducommun Inc 1	43	12½	11	11⅛	—¾
Dunkin Donuts	400	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	—⅛
DurlronCo .76	29	11⅜	11	11¼	
DurrFillMed .12	154	6	4½	5	—1
EDS Nuclear	65	15½	12⅝	15	+2½
Early Calif Ind	162	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
Earth Sciences	201	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+¼
Eastmet Cp .60	345	24⅝	20	24½	+2⅝
EatnCp pfA2.30	24	29½	27½	29½	+½
EconomicLab .36	960	40¼	37½	40⅛	+⅛
ElPasoElec .88	140	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
Elba Systems	46	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Electro Nucleon	491	11⅞	8⅞	10⅝	+⅛
ElekProAm .20e	16	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	—⅛
Electron Arrays	276	6	5¼	5½	+⅛
ElizbetWat 1.80	2	23½	22½	22½	—⅛
EllisBnkg .30r	26	13¼	12½	12½	—1¼
Elscint Ltd	65	4⅞	3⅞	4⅛	—⅝
Emersons Ltd	218	9⅝	7⅛	8⅛	—1½
EnergyConv Dev	809	8½	4⅞	7¾	+2⅞
EnergyConv un	81	11	6¼	7	[illegible]
Energy Ventures	94	8¼	7½	8	—1
Equity Oil Co .40	185	18⅝	16⅜	17½	+⅜
Erb Lumber Co	35	3½	3	3½	—⅜
ErieTechPr .10e	10	16⅝	14⅞	16⅝	+1
Ethan Allen .55	135	18¼	16⅝	16¾	—1½
ExchngeBncp .44	420	11⅞	10⅞	11	
Exchange OilGs	102	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	
Executive Ind	557	1⅝	⅞	1⅛	—½
Extracorpl Med	265	23⅜	20½	22⅛	—1½
Fabri Tek Inc	88	2⅝	2	2	—⅜
Fair Lanes	213	6	4⅝	6	+1
Falcon Prod	30	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
FedIncPrvP .90	162	10	9¼	9⅞	—⅛
Farr Co	103	5	4½	4⅝	—⅛
Falconbrdg Min	12	65	60½	62	—3
Feld Leasing	102	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	—¼
FalconelCo .08	15	7⅛	6¾	7	
Farmer Bro .24a	15	9½	8⅝	9	—½
Farinon Elec	245	27⅜	25	25½	—2⅛
Fingerhut Corp	481	4⅝	3½	4⅛	+¼
FstBostCp 1.40e	116	15½	14⅜	15½	+¾
FstCapitCp 1.20b	28	34¾	32⅝	33	—1
FstCommrce 1a	60	21	19½	20¼	—¾
FstComRlt 1.08e	181	18⅛	14	16¾	—¾
FstContRE 1.25e	129	9	8½	8⅞	
FstFidelInv .68e	48	4½	3⅝	3⅝	—⅜
FstMemRlt 1.98e	50	17	15¾	16	—1
FstMississ .06e	1534	38	30½	37½	+¾
FstRRBkGa .34b	13	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	—1
Fiscolnc .15p	745	1⅝	1½	1⅝	—⅛
FlatleyRltInv un	12	7½	7¼	7¼	—¼
FlexsteelInd .25	56	6⅛	5	6⅛	+½
Flickinger .56	31	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
FloridaCyp Gard	246	2⅛	1⅞	2	
FlaGulfRlty .39e	80	16	13	13½	—2½
FloridMngM .10e	82	10¼	10½	10¼	
FloridaTel .64	212	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	—⅜
Flow Labs Inc	6	2½	2¼	2½	
Floyd Ent .20e	30	6	5⅜	5⅞	+¼
Flying Diam Cp	243	4½	3⅛	3⅞	—¾
FoodTownStr .16	42	15½	12½	13½	—2
Foodways Nat	40	8⅛	7¼	8½	+½
Forest Oil Cp	292	15⅛	14½	15	—⅛
Fotomat Corp	109	5¼	4½	4⅝	—⅜
FrameTGal .12e	6	8½	8	8	—½
FranklinCp .06e	66	3½	2½	2½	—1
FranklinEl .20	36	7½	7¼	7½	
FranzlaBr Winer	152	24	22⅜	24	
FraserMtg 2.08e	135	13	11	11½	—1⅝
FredrkHerr .52e	50	6	5¼	5½	—½
FreemanCarl As	174	3⅝	2⅝	3⅛	+⅛
FriendlylceC .05	328	17½	15	16¼	—1¼
Friona Ind	59	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	—1
FrozenFdExp .30	89	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+½
FullerHB .32	131	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
Fulton Nat .52	28	13¼	13¼	13¼	
FunkSeeds .05e	734	7½	6	7¼	+⅛
FurrsCafe .15	124	9¼	8¼	9⅛	—⅜
GRT Corp	104	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
GalbrthMtg 1.99e	69	10	8½	9	—1
Garfinckel .96	86	12⅝	12¼	12½	—⅜
Gates Learjet	292	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	—⅞
GatewayTran .60	53	8	7½	8	+⅛
Gelco Corp	184	7	5⅝	6¼	—⅜
Gelman Inst	46	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
Gen Automation	356	32	25¾	32	+4⅜
GenAutoPts .44	166	15⅛	14½	14½	—1
Gen Binding	194	35	33	35	+2
GenCrudeOil .30	342	39	33½	38¼	+4¼
GenFinSys .07r	171	6	5	5½	—½
Gen Health Svc	263	4⅝	3	3⅛	—⅜
Gen Hobbies	158	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+½
Gen Shale Pd .80	61	11⅝	11	11	
Genova Inc	40	3	2⅞	3	
Geriatrics Inc s	71	7	6	6	—1
GilbertAsso .42e	473	54⅛	51½	53	+1½
Gilford Inst .12	98	5½	4⅛	5¼	—½
GlobetrotCom A	7	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	—⅛
GoldenStat Fds	34	17	16½	17	
GouldsPumps .84	28	31	28½	29	—2
GovtEmplFin .50	71	13⅛	12¼	12¼	—1
Gracelnc .05	34	22¼	20	21¼	—1
GrahamMagnt s	165	8⅛	7½	8¼	—¾
Grand Central s	22	9½	9	9	—½
Grantree Corp	90	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
GraphicContr .28	44	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+⅛
Graph Scanning	135	3⅞	3⅛	3⅝	—⅝
Graphic Science	1166	7⅞	6¼	7½	+½
GreatAmCp .47a	6	14⅜	13⅝	13¾	—⅜
GreenMtPw 1.12	49	11¼	10	11¼	+¾
GreyAdvrtg .60	60	8	7½	8	+¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
HNC Mtg 2.10e	69	17	11	16½	—1½
HON Ind .18a	42	15	14¼	14¾	—¼
HachChem .10e	94	17	14½	16	—1
Hahn EW .06h	79	18	38	8⅞	—2⅛
Hall Frank B .36	375	13⅝	12¼	13¼	+⅛
HamiltBro Exp	53	9⅝	8½	8⅝	—⅞
HamiltonBro Pet	79	27	24½	24½	—½
HamiltInvT 2.06e	270	15½	14	14⅞	—⅜
Hamilt Inv 73un	14	16½	15	15⅛	—½
Hamilt Inv 76un	6	16½	15	15¼	—⅜
HandyDan Home	26	6⅛	6½	⅝	—⅛
HanovSqRl 1.76e	14	15⅜	15	15	—⅜
Harir&Row .40	51	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	—⅛
Harvestind s	13	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
HatterasSec .60e	162	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+⅜
Havatam Cig .40	280	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅜
Hawaii Corp .40	13	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
Health Ind	166	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
Hzeth Tecna	1137	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
Hellig Meyers	40	5¼	4⅜	4⅞	—⅜
HexcelCorp .48	78	10½	10¼	10¼	—¼
HiTech Ind	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
HickorFarm .12h	5	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
Hickory Furnitr	68	5¼	¼	3⅝	—½
Higbee Co 1.40	13	15⅜	15½	15½	—⅜
HinesLumber 2	6	39½	37½	39½	+1
Hirschhorn Don	65	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
HollywdTurf 1	55	13½	12	12	—1½
HookDrugs .46	83	13	12	12¾	—¼
Hoover Co .92	1077	21	19⅞	20⅞	+1⅝
HortzResrch 901e	56	7⅝	6½	6½	—¼
Hospital Finl	13	6	6	6	
Hoiell Corp	47	18	17½	17⅞	+⅛
HudPulpPap .25e	17	27½	24	25	—2½
Hughes Supply	133	12¼	11¼	11⅞	—⅛
HuntBldg Corp	70	2⅞	2⅛	2⅝	—⅛
ghunt Mfg .20	98	9¼	7½	9¼	+1
Hyatt Cort .3	2116	⅝	5¼	5⅞	—⅝
Hyatt Intl	143	5⅜	4⅛	5	—½
HydraulicCo 1.28	16	16½	16¼	16½	+½
Hydroculture In	72	5	4½	4¾	—⅛
Hydron PVAC Ltd	92	3	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
HysterCo .60	300	19¾	17¾	19¾	+¾
IDS RltyTr wt	1244	2½	1⅜	2	—½
IMS Intl	643	12⅛	10¾	11	—1⅛
Immuno Scienc	54	5¼	4½	4¾	+¼
Imodcoinc s	14	9½	7½	8	—1½
ImperGrp Ltd	23	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
IncomMtRl 1.01e	38	7¼	6¼	6⅛	—1
Incotermacvp A	256	6½	5⅝	5⅝	—
IdepMtTr 2.78e	327	12½	9⅝	9½	—3
IndepSqSec 1.68e	78	20⅝	19¼	19½	—1⅛
IndMtgRlt 1.65e	77	14⅛	12¾	13½	—1⅛
Indiana MtgR un	16	16¼	13	.4	—1¼
Indlis Wat 1.40	54	16½	16⅛	16½	+¼
IndustNucinc .06	103	21½V	14¼	21½	+1
Inforex Inc	509	3⅞	3	3⅜	—⅛
Informatics Inc	133	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
Informain Int	55	9	8½V	—¾	—
Informatn Int	55	9	8½V	—¾	—¼
Inform Magnet	65	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
Instrument Lab	79	14	12¼	13	—1
Intel Corp	1306	68½	59½	0	—5½
Intercont Energ	211	14½	10⅝	11½	—1⅛
Intercrit IVN .14?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7¼	7⅞
Intercrit IVN .14?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7¼	7½
Interdata Inc	379	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	—⅜
Intermark Inc	16	3	2⅜	2⅜	—¼
IntermtnGas 1.20	67	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+¼
Int Alumin .20	111	4	3⅛	3⅝	—½
gIntBnkWash .25	238	5⅜	5	5g18	5
IVNTBkWashA .25	137	5⅝	5	5⅛	—⅜
Int Video	79	4⅛	3½	4	—⅛
InterprovPipe 1	29	22½	21	21½	—⅜
Intersil Inc	217	9½	8⅞	8⅞	—½
InventurCap .17e	2	9	8¾	9	+¼
IowaBeefPck wt	63	5	4⅝	5	
IowaSoUt 1.80	66	21	20⅝	21	+¼
Wey JB&Co .52	192	7⅛	6⅝	7¼	+⅛
Jamesbury .30	37	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+¼
JasonEmpire .28	22	7⅝	6½	7	—⅜
Javelin Corp	244	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
Jensen Indust	104	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
Jerrico Inc	57	9¾	9½	9½	
JohnsonEF .60	7	11	10⅝	11	+⅜
Jones RB .32e	45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅜
Joslyn Mfg 1.12	46	14	12½	13¼	—⅜
JusticeMt 2.55e	382	21¼	19⅝	20⅞	+½
Justice Mtg un	52	25	22½	23¼	+½
Justice Mtgin wt	142	3½	2¼	3	—¼
KMC Mtg 1.29e	23	8	7¼	7⅛	—⅛
KMS Indust	110	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+⅜
KV Pharm .20	22	7¼	6¾	7¼	
Kaiser Steel	374	15¼	14	14¼	
Kaivar Corp	80	3½	3¼	3⅛	—⅛
KamanCp A .28	46	12½	11½	11⅛	—1
KAMAN Cp pf 1	4	14⅛	13¾	14	—½
Kampgrnds Am	65	6	4⅝	6	
KapokTreelnn s	76	5	3½	4⅛	—⅝
Kearney Trackr	1105	4⅞	3⅞	4⅜	—¼
KearneyNtl .40	69	4½	4⅛	4⅝	—¼
Keith Clark	18	9½	8¼	8¼	—⅜
KellyHvcs .48	113	10½	7½	10	—½
Kennedy Cohen	40	7	6½	6¼	—½
Keuffel Esser .22	40	14	13¼	13⅜	—¼
Keydata Corp	28	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	—⅛
Keyes Fibre .90	88	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+½
KeysCustFd .40e	21	5⅜	4⅜	4⅝	—⅜
Keystone Int	155	19¾	15½	19½	+1½
KeystoneOTC Fd	268	4⅝	4	4⅛	—
KnudsenCorp .90	58	11¾	10½	10¾	—1¼
Koger Propert	163	15¼	11¾	13	—2¼
KornFerry Int	15	5¼	5	5	—¼
Koss Corp	34	12½	12¼	12¼	—¼
KruegerWA .44	33	8½	7½	7½	—1
Kuhlman Cp .40	100	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+⅛
Kustom Electron	108	3¼	2⅛	2⅞	—⅜
LMF Corp .16	135	4⅝	4	4	
LO Motor Inns	22	5¼	5	5	—1⅛
LVO Cable	85	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
LaZ gboyChr .40	192	16⅜	10¼	15½	—1¼
Laclede gstl 2a	28	32	31	2	+1
LancastrCol .32b	86	7⅜	7½	7¾	+⅛
Lanceinc .46a	223	25	20	21⅜	—3½
Lanchart Ind	106	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
Land Resources	53	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
Lane Co .52	44	17	15½	16½	—⅛
LawrysFds .16	125	6	5	5⅞	—¼
LawsonProd .05h	203	23	21½	23	
Lawter Chm .40	185	31½	30	31	—½
Lazare Kaplan	31	9½	93	9⅛	—¼
Leadville Corp	62	5	4½	4¾	
LeewayMot .32	50	114	10⅝	10¾	—⅜
Legg Platt .28	275	12	9¾	10¼	—1⅜
LeisureLodg .23e	26	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
Levingstn Ship	34	7¼	6¾	7	
Lexitron Corp	7	6½	6	6⅛	—¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Liberty Homes	131	1¼	1	1	—¼
LibertyNat 1.60b	11	34¾	33¼	33¾	—1½
LilChamp Food	46	6	5½	5½	—
Limited Strs .01e	28	11¼	11¼	11½	—¼
Lin Broadcastg	471	4	3	3⅝	—⅜
LincMtgInv .82e	108	4⅜	4	4⅛	—⅛
LincPlacFd 1.12e	170	17½	16¾	17	—½
LindbergCp .60a	12	9	8½	9	+½
LionCntry Safari	95	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	—⅜
LoctiteCp .07	739	39	30	388	+8
LoneStarBr .80a	20	9⅝	9	9	—⅜
LongvwFib 5.60	35	120	115	119	—1
LeLdOffExp B	88	8⅛	7⅞	8	—⅜
LouisvGE pf1.25	9	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	
LouisvGE pf	13	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
Lowes Co .12	1099	45	35½	43	+6
Lynden Transprt	37	8	7½	8	+¼
MB Assoc	132	2	1¾	1⅞	
MCI Communical	671	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
MLS Ind Inc	157	2¼	1¾	1⅞	—⅛
M&T Mtg 1.17e	69	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	—⅛
MSI Data Corp	107	7½	6⅞	7½	
MacDermid .52	44	11¼	10½	10½	—1¼
Mack Strs .16e	40	5⅝	5	5¼	+¼
MacMillBloed 1a	43	33¼	31	32¼	—⅛
Macrodata Cp	71	8¼	7¼	7¼	—⅜
Madison GE 1.08	192	13⅞	11⅛	13¾	+2¼
Magma Pow Co	446	4⅛	3⅞	4	
MajorRitz .05e	375	3⅝	2¾	3⅝	
MallinckrdCh .24	366	44½	39½	44	+3½
Manitowoc .80a	36	19	18	19	+½
Mapl Inc .01e	42	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
Marcus Corp	30	6½	6	6	—½
Marine Protein	132	5	4⅝	5	
Marion Corp	153	5¼	5	5⅛	+⅛
MaritimeFr Car	929	14	10⅝	12⅛	—1⅛
MarkFour Home	100	2	1½	1½	—½
MarkTwnBnc .60	4	17¼	16¾	16¾	—¼
MarketFacts .24	50	20	19¼	20	
MaryKay .06e	294	23¼	21	23	—¼
MauiLd & Pinap	33	7	6¼	6¼	—⅜
May Petrol	152	6	5⅜	5⅝	—⅜
McCormick .32a	168	37	36	36¾	—¼
McDowllEnt .10r	51	9¼	9	9	—⅜
McMoran Expl	471	6⅛	4⅛	5⅞	+1½
MVCQuaz Plex .78	81	10½	9	10½	
Measurex Corp	526	26	22⅝	25⅝	+¼
Medcom Inc	424	10½	10	10½	+¼
MediScience Tec	88	6	5½	5¼	—¼
Medline Ind	1	8½	8¼	8½	
Medtronic	728	54¼	49½	51¾	—3¼
MeiselPhoto .04e	15	10¾	10	10¾	+½
Merchantsinc .72	52	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	+⅛
Mervyns	405	24	20	22½	—1½
MetProWatTr	52	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
Metagraphic Sys	5	5½	5½	5½	
MeyerFred .30b	239	20	16¼	20	g—2¼
Microdata Cp	294	3	2¼	3	+⅜
Microform Data	137	3⅝	3	3¼	—⅛
MicrowaveSem	125	5	4¼	4⅝	—¼
MidCentral Prop	12	13½	12⅝	12⅝	—⅜
MidTexCoh .28	20	14¼	13¾	13¾	—½
MidwestDist A	324	3⅝	3	3¼	
MidwstFidel .36	38	12¼	12	12	—¼
MillerRVLTY	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MilliporeCp .14	164	52	47	49½	—2½
Mine ES Ap .56	37	35	31	34	—1
Minel Ind	21	6⅜	6½	6½	
Minnpls Gas 1.54	115	19¼	18¼	18¼	—1
Minnesota Fab	112	3⅞	3½	3⅝	—⅛
MinnNatGas 1b	6	14½	14	14	—½
Minnetonka Lab	157	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
MissRivTrn 1.16	20	13¾	13¼	13¼	—½
MissValGas 1.12	18	13¾	13¼	13½	—¼
Mr Steak	219	2⅝	2	2¼	
MrsSmithsP .14	71	9	8	8⅞	—⅛
Mobile America	78	3⅜	2½	3⅜	
Mobile Home .50	1	11⅜	11	11⅜	
Modern Merch	224	5⅞	5	5¾	
ModularCom Sys	564	10	9¼	9⅞	
MoguiCorp .32	142	24½	19½	20¼	—4¼
Molex ginc	175	33⅝	28½	33½	
Monibrt Colo	128	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Montcalm Vintr	79	6	4½	5½	—½
MooreCorp .80	478	58¼	53½	5⅞	+1¼
MooreSam .24	146	37¼	34	37	+1¾
Moran Bros	47	6½	6¼	6½	
MorganAdh .01e	28	8	6½	7	—1
Morrisoninc .48a	122	15½	12	13¼	—2¼
MtgAssoc .20	77	9½	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
MtginvWsh 1.66e	191	14¼	12⅝	13⅛	—1
Mostek Corp	664	27½	3	25	—1½
MothrhdMat Shp	6	5½	4⅝	5	—½
Motion Ind	13	15⅜	15	15½	+½
MotClubAm .14	91	7⅝	6⅜	7¼	+¼
Multimedia .28	185	12	11½	12⅛	
MurphMtrF .30e	74	4	3⅝	3½	—½
MurrayMtg .40e	36	13⅝	12½	12⅝	—¾
Myersind .10	111	4⅝	4⅝	4½	—¼
Mylan Labs	46	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—½
NBT Corp .92	52	22	19¾	20	—1½
NJB Inv wt	15	11⅝	10⅛	10⅝	—¾
NRG Inc	139	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+⅛
NUS Corp A	40	20½	19½	19½	—1
NatByProd 1a	7	22	20½	20½	—1½
NatConven Str	58	5	4½	5	+¼
Nat. CSS	37	25	24	25	+¼
NatData Comm	111	4¼	3¼	3½	—1
Nat Data Corp	848	10¼	7	7⅜	—2½
Nat Liberth	609	4½	3⅝	4½	+⅛
NatMedical Care	211	8½	7¾	8	+¼
Nat Patents	1719	8	7	7⅝	
Nat Ut&Ind .90	58	11¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅞
NatVivMfg 1.14e	28	15	14½	15	
NauHlold Corp	48	2¼	1¾	1⅞	—⅜
NeedhmHarp .54	11	6⅜	6½	6½	—¼
Neutrogena Cp	26	5⅛	4½	4⅝	—⅝
NewAmFnd .38e	100	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
NJ NatGas 1.32	117	13¾	12¼	13⅛	—⅛
NewPennEx .24e	37	5½	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
NewPlanRlt 1.68	2	14¼	13¾	13¾	—⅛
NewellCos .50	192	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
Nicolet Instrum	55	6½	6	6⅛	—¼
NielsenA .28	516	6½	25⅜	2)	+⅛
NielsenB .28	220	26⅛	25¼	6	—⅛
Nobility Homes	32	3½	3¼	3¼	—¼
Noble Affiliates	92	27⅛	24½	25¼	+1¼
Nolex gcorp	78	6⅛	6	6⅛	—⅛
NorandaMA 1.40	62	49¾	46	49¾	+¾
Nord Resrcs	7	7¾	7½	7¾	
Nordstrminc .32	72	18½	18⅜	18½	+⅛
NorCaroNG .80	132	8⅞	7¾	8⅞	+⅛
NorEurpOil .10e	93	8¼	8	8⅛	—⅛
Northeast Pet s	111	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	+⅜
NoStaBancp .33h	200	12⅝	12	12⅛	—⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Northrup King	2001	27	22½	23¼	—3¾
Norwest Engin	12	17	17	17	
NwstNatGas .76	229	8⅝	7⅞	8¼	—⅛
NwstnFinCp .22e	28	16¼	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅝
NwIFinInv 1.65e	44	14¼	13½	13½	—1
NwstFinInv un	30	15¼	14½	14½	—1¼
NwstPubSvc 1.64	56	19	18⅜	18⅝	—⅜
Noxell Cp .48	486	35	31½	32	—3½
Nuclear Services	244	15¼	12	15¼	+3
Oakwood Home	104	5½	3½	5½	+1⅝
OceanDrExp .20	398	72½	67½	69½	—2
Ocean Explor	125	9½	8¾	9⅛	+¾
Ocean Fisheries	172	10⅞	7⅞	9¼	+1⅞
Ocean Oil&Gas	120	15	14	14	—1
Oceanoer Maricl	49	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
Offsh Logistic	755	16¾	14	16g5	—2⅝
Ogilvy Mathr .64	113	16¼	14½	14⅝	—1⅝
OhioFerroAl .60	30	7	6⅞	7	+¼
Oil Shale Corp	4500	9½	7⅞	7⅞	—⅞
OilStoneMt 1.25e	31	13⅜	12⅜	12⅞	—⅜
OlympiaBrw 1.20	56	13	12	12¾	—¼
OmahaNat 1.20a	11	21	20	21	
Omni Spectra	83	4⅛	3	3⅛	—½V
OneaLiones Feld	23	4g2	4⅛	4¼	0
Optel Corp	32	5½	5	5	—½
Optical Coatg Lb	82	16¼	15	16	+¼
Orange Co .05e	103	5¼	4⅜	5	—¼
Orbanco Inc	25	14¼	13	13	—1¼
Orion Ind	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Ormot Drg Ch	123	4⅛	3¼	4⅛	+⅜
Oshmans SportG	219	16¾	14	15	+1
OtterTailPw 1.48	79	18⅞	17⅝	18⅞	+½
OverseasNat Air	273	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
Oxford Labs	66	10½	9½	10¼	+1¼
Ozite Corp	113	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	—⅜
PEC Indust s	67	24	23	24	+¾
PVO Intl Inc	15	7½	7	7	—½
Pabst Brew .88	1316	23⅞	22⅛	23⅛	+1⅛
Paccarinc .80e	144	35	32¾	33¼	—1¾
Pacesettr Bld Sy	40	6½	4½	6½	+1
PacGamRo 1.02r	116	23	23	23	
PacLumber 1.40	86	36	34½V	¾	+
PacSoMtg .52e	34	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
Pako Corp	45	6⅛	5¼	5¼	—1¼
PalmerBkCp .16	69	19¼	17⅜	19¼	+¼
Pan Ocean Oil	1323	16⅞	15⅛	16	—⅜
ParkOhioInd .50	84	8⅛	⅞	7⅞	—⅜
Parker Drilling	2301	38⅜	32⅛	37⅞	+5½
Patent Mgmt	19	6½	5½	6	—½
Patents Int Aff	75	5⅜	5	5½	—¼
Paul Revere 1.19e	198	13⅝	12	12	—1⅜
PayLessDrg .34	130	9	7¼	9	+1
Pay n Pak .21e	432	9	7⅛	8	—1
Pay n Save .20	142	13⅞	12⅜	13¾	+1¼
PaylessCash .20	420	15⅜	14½	14⅝	—1¼
PeachtreeDrs .12	61	5⅛	4½	4⅞	—½
PeaveyCo .70	116	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
Petto Oil	486	25¾	22½V	14⅝	½+2
Penn Corp	81	4⅛	3⅜	3½	—⅜
PennVa 1.40a	36	56	52½	56	+2½
PennGsWat 1.35	112	15	14½	14⅞	—⅛
Pennz La Tx B	1124	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
PennzOffshGs B	2355	9	8⅜	8⅞	+⅛
Pentairind s	85	7⅞	7⅛	7½	—½
Pelsl CBWsh .40	18	5⅜	5	5	—⅜
PetersonH&H .7	637	14	11⅞	14	+
Piro Lewis	219	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+¾
Petrolite 1.60a	27	87	85	87	+1½
PettiboneCp .60	29	13	12½	13	
PhoneMate Inc	133	5⅜	3⅝	4⅝	—1⅛
PhysioContrl Cp	16	14	14	14	
PiedmontAvia s	159	4½	3⅝	4⅛	—¼
Pinkertons .78a	331	29⅝	.9¼	20½	—½
Ploner Sld El .16	24	8¼	7	8	
Pioneer Wstn	107	8½	7⅞	8⅛	—⅜
Pizza Inn	391	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+½
PollutCon Walt	30	7	6¾	7	+¼
PolymerMat .10h	10	6	5¾	6	
PorterHK 1a	17	29¼	29	29¼	
Post Corp .48	93	9½	8¼	9¼	—¼
Potlind .60	124	36¾	34¼	36¾	+2¼
Powers Reg .70	69	10	9⅜	9¾	—¼
PrattHenry .25	45	7½	6	6½	—1
PrestoProd .10e	45	7	5⅜	6	—1
PrestonTruck .24	33	22	21½	21½	—½
Princeton El	17	5½	4½	5	+½
Progress Cp .08e	264	11	8⅝	10	—1
PubSvcNCar .92	15	9¾	9¼	9¼	—½
Pulaski Furn .40	31	7½	7¼	7½	—¼
Puritan Bennett	352	64¾	57¼	64½	+7
Putnm Duo Cap	132	4	3⅛	3⅞	+¼
Quaker Chem .64	19	14	13½	13½	—½
Qualitylnns Int	141	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
QueenCasual .32	37	8¼	8	8	—⅜
RLI Corp	53	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	—⅜
RPM Inc .18	24	12	10	11½	—½
Radiaton Dev Lt	93	6⅛	5½	5⅞	—¼
Radiation Tech	29	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
Ragen Precison	53	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
Rahall Commun	144	3½	2⅝	3½	
Rainbow Resrcs	587	12⅛	10	11⅝	+1⅛
Rainier Cos .07e	184	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	—½
Rangaire .24b	42	9	8⅝	8⅝	0
Rapidata Inc .05	92	4	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
Rafner Corp .30	81	5½	4⅝	5½	+½
Raychem Corp	817	243	206	227	—16
RayGolnc s	134	2⅛	1⅞	2	—⅛
RaymondCp .20b	146	15⅝	10½	14⅛	—1½
Real Est Data	6	7½	7½	7½	
RltyMtgInv 1.75e	212	13⅝	11⅜	12¼	—1½
Recognition Eq 4	463	3	2⅛	3	+¼
Redactron Corp	381	5⅜	3⅝	5⅜	—⅜
Redken Labs	186	16	14	14	—2⅝
RefreshMach s	53	5⅜	4	5	+⅛
RegencyElec .40	164	14⅞	13⅝V	⅛	+⅜
Reinell IND[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RelianceUniv .56	40	9⅛	8⅝	9	—⅛
Research Fuels	49	3⅝	2⅞	3⅜	+½
ReserveOil Min	10	17	15⅜	16⅞	—⅛
Revellnc .10r	49	7½	6¼	7	—⅜
Rex Plastics	20	4	3⅜	3⅞	+⅜
Rheingold Corp	31	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
Richsinc 1.1)	50	26	26	26	
Riekes&Son .20	68	9½	7¾	8½	—1
Ringaround Pds	241	11	10	10⅞	—⅜
RivalMfg 1.20a	256	24½	20⅝	24	+1½
Rixson Firemrk	38	5	4¼	4½	—½
RoadwayExp .20	1492	36⅛	32⅛	35½	+3
RobrtsnDisSy .24	112	9½	8⅝	9	—½
Rocket Resrch	36	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	—⅛
Rodac Corp	90	7¼	6¼	7¼	+¼
Rogers Bros	24	17⅜	16⅜	17	
RollinsBurd .38a	66	14⅝	13½	10½	—⅜
Rosemount Inc	38	11⅛	9½	9⅝	—1⅜
Rouse Co	634	8	6⅝	6⅞	—1⅛
RoweFurn .30e	25	7⅝	7	7⅛	—⅛
RoyalScotsm Inn	29	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
Rucker Pharm	44	13½	12½	12½	—1
RussellStovr .42a	252	16	14	15	—1
RyanMtg 1.84e	26	16⅛	14⅝	16⅛	+⅛
Rykoff SE .30	9	7½	6¾	7½	+⅛
Ryland Group	263	4	3⅝	3¾	—¼
Saga Adminst	419	8⅛	7¼	8	+⅜
SantAnitaCon 1	56	11⅞	10¼	10¾	—1

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
SavannahFd 2.24	16	33	32	32½	—½
Saxton Prod	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—¼
Scan Data	190	2⅛	1⅜	2⅛	+½
SchererRP .16	155	27	24	25	—1
Schleldahl	44	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Schollinc .44	95	27¾	25½	26½	—1¼
Schulman .10r	140	6⅛	6	6¼	—½
Scope Inc	61	8	7½	7⅞	—¼
Scottish Inns Am	335	3⅛	2⅞	3	
Scotts Lia Gold	405	3⅜	2½	3	—¼
ScrippsHSct 1.40	8	15⅛	14⅛	14⅞	—½
Sea Pines	74	9⅝	7⅝	9¼	+1⅜
Sea World	257	10⅞	10⅞	11½	+¾
Sealed Air	179	7⅞	6½	7⅛	—½
SeeburgIndA .60	465	19¼	16⅝	19	+¾
Seiscom Delta	55	3⅝	3½	3½	—½
SelfSvcRest .18e	105	21¾	20	21¼	
Sensormatic	293	5⅝	4⅝	4⅞	—⅜
Sentry Mfg	45	11½	10	10½	—1
Serv Merchand	312	7⅛	6⅛	6½	—1½
Servicemstr .36a	118	26	22½	26	+2¼
SevenUpCo .44	234	28⅛	26	28	+1¾
ShakleeCp .12	458	25	21½	23	—2
ShellCanLtd .30	39	19¼	17¼	17¼	—1½
SherrittGord .40	33	14⅛	13¼	14⅛	—⅛
ShipperDisp .32	16	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
ShoneyBigB .16	242	11½	9⅝	10⅝	—1⅛
Shop&Go Inc	49	8¼	8⅛	8¼	—⅛
Shorewood Corp	171	6	5⅛	5¼	—½
Sigma Intl .16	161	16⅛	15	16⅛	+⅜
Sigmor Corp	181	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	+1
Siliconix Inc	133	7	5⅛	6½	—¼
Silo Inc	1	7½	7½	7½	
Simera Corp	49	1	1	1	
Simpsonind 1	37	8¼	8	8½	—¼
Skyline Oil	317	14¼	12⅛	12¼	
Smithfield Foods	321	2¼	1⅞	2	—¼
Snap on Tool .46	1314	45	36¼	45	+2½
SolidState Scient	187	14½	13½	14	+¼
Sonics Intl	19	2½	21	21½	+⅛
SonocoProd .48a	45	22¾	21¾	22¼	+¼
SourceCap 1.23e	400	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	—⅜
SourceCap pf2.40	208	21⅛	20¾	21¼	—¾
Southn Airwy	95	3⅛	2¾	3	
SoutCalWat 1.04	62	12¼	11½	12¼	+¾
SouthnConnGs 3	26	34¾	33¼	34½	+½
Southnind 1	13	13½	12¾	12⅞	—⅛
SouthnNat .57h	15	23⅝	23½	23½	—¼
SouNatRes pf.90	2	12¾	12	12⅜	—⅛
SouthnUnion Pd	104	31	27⅜	30½	+2
Southld Eqty	253	2⅛	1⅜	1⅞	—⅜
SouthldPap .36a	31	16	15¼	15½	—½
Sthwst Airlines	204	3¼	2½	3⅛	+⅛
Sowst Factories	178	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
SowstGasCp 1	435	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+½
Southwst Leasng	90	3½	3¼	3½	—½
Spacelabs Inc	14	7½	7	7	—½
Spartan Foods	107	11½	9	9¾	—1¾
Spectral Dynam	10	7½	7	7½	+½
Speidl Newsp .36	104	10	9½	9⅞	+⅜
StaRiteInd .60	34	9	8⅜	9	
Stanadyne .84	86	14¼	12	14¼	+2¼
Std Microsystm	23	5⅜	5	5	—½
Std Register 1	57	13¼	11½	13¼	+¼
Standun Inc	47	9⅛	9	9	—¼
StanleyHom 1a	4	20	19	20	+1
Steak and Ale R	274	15¼	12¼	14	—¾
Steak andBrew	71	2⅜	2	2¼	—⅛
Steak n Shak .24	67	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+½
Sterling Strs .50	33	6⅝	5⅞	6¼	—⅛
Stewrt Sandwich	28	9	8¼	9	
StoraE Technol	628	14	12⅞	13½	—½
Story Chemical	71	3⅝	2⅝	3⅜	+⅝
Strafford Texas	85	6⅝	6½	6½	
StrawbCith 1.20b	21	25½	23½	25½	+2
SueAnnInc .15e	14	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
Sullair Corp	77	16	14	16	+2
SummitPro 1.10a	33	12	12	12	
Sunlite Oil Ltd	141	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	—⅜
Superior El .24	146	8⅝	8	8¼	—⅛
Supreme Eq	65	8½	7¼	8¼	+1
Survival Tech	21	13½	9½	13½	+2¾
Swedlow Inc	73	6	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Sycor Inc	50	11¾	10½	11	—¼
SynerconCp .30r	26	9¾	9¼	9⅝	—½
TIME DC .60	37	7⅜	7¼	7¼	—¼
TIME DC pf.72	21	9½	9¼	9¼	—¼
Taco Bell	33	9	8½	9	+¼
Tally Corp	353	2¼	1½	2¼	+⅛
Tampaxinc 1.36a	1722	72	64	64¼	—8
Taylor Rent .12	350	17⅝	14⅞	15½	—2¼
TaylorWine .56	778	42¼	35¼	42¼	+1⅛
Technicare Cp	100	4⅞	4½	4⅝	—¼
TecumsehPrd 1a	53	40½	39	40	—½
Telco Mktg Svcs	32	8¼	7¼	7¼	—1
Tele Comunicat	202	3⅝	3	3½	—¼
TelecomCp .10e	58	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Telecredit Inc	106	3½	3⅛	3⅜	—⅛
TelUtilWash s	9	7⅜	7¼	7⅛	
TennantCo .28	56	37½	36½	37	
Tenneco Offshre	1617	9	8⅛	8⅝	—⅛
TennecoOffsh un	30	148½	144	144	—2
TerryCpConn .96	12	17⅜	15½	17	+½
TxFstMtg 2.09e	88	16¼	13⅝	14⅝	—1⅛
TexFstMtgR un	27	16⅝	14	16½	—1⅛
Thermal Power	310	19	16½	16½	—1
Thermo Electrn	22	29½	27	28½	+1
Tiburon Vintner	53	14	10¼	10½	—½
Tipperary Corp	83	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+½
Tocom Inc	21	3¼	3	3	—¼
Tolley Intl Cp	319	8⅛	6¾	7⅛	—1¼
Tony Lama Co	211	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	—⅜
Toro Co .40	351	15¾	14¼	15¼	—½
Toscany Imports	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
TowleMfg .69	44	8¼	7½	7¾	—½
TransCanPL 1	2	33½	32	32	—1½
TranscoCos 1.12e	1637	11	9¾	10⅜	—¼
Transocean Oil	1281	13	11⅝	11⅞	—1⅛
Transport Pool	253	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
TremcoMfg .54	21	9	9	9	
Tri Chem .166	202	9⅝	8¼	8¾	—1
TriSouMtgInv wt	121	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
Triangle Corp	135	4⅝	3⅝	3⅞	—1⅛
Trico Prod	21	32	26½	28	—4
Triton O&G	334	2⅞	2½	2½	—⅜
TrustMtge Cp	11	7½	6⅜	6⅜	—¾
TwenFstCen .20a	7	11	10⅝	11	+¼
TwinDisClut 1.18	14	20½	20	20	—½
Tymshare Inc	182	8½	8	8⅛	—⅛
Tyson Foods	85	13	12⅛	12½	—½
UA Col Cblvsn	145	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
UB Finl .52	46	12⅝	12	12½	—⅛
UMF Systems	23	2⅝	2½	2½	
UniCapital .16	210	6	5⅜	5⅞	+⅛
Unifi Inc	142	6½	5	5	—1⅛
UnionPlanter .92	601	19	18½	18¾	+⅛
UnionSpICp 1	49	16½	15⅝	16½	+½
UnitArtThea .20	13	4½	4½	4½	—½
UnitKenoM .20e	48	4⅝	4	4	—⅝
US Sugar 1.60	23	41	39¾	41	
US Surgical Cp	67	5⅛	4¼	4⅝	—⅛
US TruckLin .54	282	9⅝	8½	9⅛	+⅜
UnitogCo .40	14	10¼	9½	9⅜	—½
Univ Instru .20	254	36	28½	34	+6⅝

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
UnivRundle .28	16	8⅛	8	8	
Universty Patent	55	8	6¼	6¾	—1¼
UpprPenPw 1.72	31	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
UtilsIndCp s	31	26½	23½	25	
VagabndMtr Hot	40	4½	4¼	4½	+¼
Vail Assoc	105	8¼	7⅜	7⅝	—⅝
Valmont Ind	18	7	6¾	7	
VanDyk Resrch	689	18¼	13	13½	—2½
VanSchaack .28	127	5¼	4	4⅞	—½
VanceSander .40	31	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
VaughnJack .20e	59	25⅛	2¼	25¼	+2
Velcro Ind .40	184	5⅛	4½	5	+¼
ValoBind Inc	88	10	7	8⅝	—1¼
VentronCp .44	51	16	15¼	16	+½
Victoria Stations	110	9⅝	8¼	9⅝	—¼
Video Sys	122	3¼	2¼	2⅜	—⅛
Vipont Chem	135	7	5⅝	6⅞	+½
Va Intl	74	31	24	24½	—2
Vishay Intertech	36	3	2⅝	2½	—⅛
Visual Sciences	102	7½	6	6½	—1
Volume Shoe .34	321	7⅞	6¼	6¾	—1⅛
WD 40 Co .35e	59	17½	15½	17½	+2
WaltJmInv 1.58e	123	11	10	1	—1
WalterJimInv un	45	12	10½	10½	—1⅛
Wangco Inc	249	8⅝	7¼	8⅝	
Warnr gel .50	67	9½	8½	8½	—1
WashNGas 1.04	150	11	10⅛	10⅝	—¼
Wash Scientif	22	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	
Wavetek	56	8	7⅛	8	
Waxmanind .04	11	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Webb Co .60	3	14¼	14	14	—½
WeedenCo .20e	69	5¼	5¼	5¼	—¼
Weight Wtchr .16	486	6¼	5½	5⅝	—⅛
WellingtMg 1.10a	79	11¼	8⅞	10¼	—1
WernerCont .20e	62	4g2	4¼	4¼	
West Co .10	5	12¼	12	12¼	
Westcoast Pet Lt	132	6	5	5⅞	—⅛
Wstn Co No Am	779	28¼	24	27½	+3⅛
Westn Digital	95	14¼	11	11¼	+¼
WestnGear .10e	97	6	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
WstnKyGas .32	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
WstnMtgInv .87e	8	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	—⅛
gwestnOil Shale	192	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
Wn Publshg .60	195	10⅛	12½	12⅝	—¼
WestmrdCoal .80	391	25	21⅝	24¼	+1¼
Weiterauinc .44e	58	16⅛	15⅞	16¼	+⅛
White Shield	23	2	1½	1⅝	—⅛
Whitney Fld Std	12	5½	4½	4½	—1
WienAirAVLASKA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wiley&Sons .44	34	8	7	7½	—½
Willamette .64b	148	20¼	17½	19½	—⅜
Wilson HJ	151	11⅝	9½	9½	—2
Wiltek Inc	27	7⅜	6⅝	7	—⅜
Winns Stores .55	16	12¼	11½	12	—¼
WinterJack .50	57	15	14½	15	
WinterPkTel .28	377	11⅛	9⅝	10½	—½
WiscpowLt 1.44	203	17¼	16¼	17¼	+¾
WiscRlEst .90	89	8½	7½	7½	—1
WixCorp .28	49	10¾	9¾	10½	—¼
WolohanLbr .05e	21	8½	8	8	—½
WolvPentrix .30e	29	5⅜	5½	5½	—⅛
Woodhed Dan .24	18	14	12	13	—1
WoodwLoth 1.18	72	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—1
World Jai Alai	61	6⅝	6	6⅛	—¼
Worthingnind .24	60	14¼	11¼	14	+1¾
Wright LE .18	94	3⅜	2⅝	3¼	—⅜
Xomox Corp .06	83	8½	8¼	8½	
YellFrgtSys .60	643	37½	35g2	36½	+1
YounkerBro .56e	12	20½	19	19	—1½
ZionsUtahBn .80	34	23	21½	22½	—½
AngloAmG 1.33e	719	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	—⅜
gangioAIn 1.33e	537	36⅛	33¼	35⅝	+1
BlyvrzhtGM .39e	745	9⅝	8⅜	9⅝	+½
Brilund Min Ltd	38	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—¼
BrokenghillP .28e	29	11g3	11¼	11¼	—⅛
Buffelsfn G .89e	588	23½	21½V	14⅝	+
Canon Inc .48e	36	23	21⅜	22⅛	—⅞
DeBeersMin .22e	286	5½	4⅞	5	—⅛
Fisons Ltd	285	8⅝	7¼	7⅞	—⅜
Free St GM 2.52e	781	21	19⅝	20	
FujiPhotF .20r	586	10	9½	9⅝	—⅜
GoldFieldSA .54e	68	29⅝	28⅝	29½	+¾
Hitachi Ltd 1.44e	144	45½	42¼	43⅛	—2⅛
Honda Mot .63e	110	37¼	33¾	35½	—V¼
InasEIMex .40e	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—½
Kansai ErP 1.60r	32	27¾	26⅜	27½	+⅜
KirinBrew .22e	185	10⅝	9⅞V	8⅞	—
Kloof Gold .52e	1164	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
Mitsui Co .42e	26	33¼	3¼	32	—1⅛
NissanMotor .40r	45	11½	10⅛	10⅝	—1
OverseasInns SA	74	4	3¼	3½	—⅛
PalaboraMn .98e	52	13⅝	13¼	13¼	—⅜
Philips Gloeipn	556	12⅛	11½	11⅝	—⅜
PotgietsPlat .65e	23	9	7⅛	8	—1⅛
Pres B GM 1.85e	431	27⅛	2	¾	21¾
PresSteynG .60e	532	20⅛	18⅝	19½	+¾
RVANKOrgan .04h	9500	9½	8⅛	8⅞	—
StHelenaG 1.53e	267	23⅝	22⅛	23	+¼
Telef deMex .78e	149	8	7⅞	7⅞	—½
TelefonDeMeb B	89	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
TokioMarF .88b	63	83½	77	78	—2½
TokyoShibEl .70	6	21¾	20⅜	2	—¾
ToyotaMot .22r	72	16⅛	15¼	15⅛	—⅛
UnionCpLtd .24e	289	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	—½
VaalReefEx .92	974	31⅛	28⅜	3	+1
Welkom GM .60e	702	6½	5⅝	6⅛	⅛
gwestDrietG 2.45e	338	42½	39⅛	41½	+⅝
WnDeepLv 1.05e	675	19½	17¼	18⅛	⅝
Wn Holding 3.94e	35	37⅛	35	36¼	+⅛
ZambianAm .57e	89	3⅛	3½	3⅝	—⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

(Continued From Page 8)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
MoPac 5s2045f	234	52½	51	52	+½
MoP 4¾s2020f	85	50½	49½	49½	−½
MoP 4¾s2030f	145	51½	50	50	
MoPac 4¼s90	28	57⅞	57¾	57¾	−1⅛
MoPa 4¼s2005	32	52	49⅞	50	−1½
Mobil Oil 7⅜s	53	97¼	97¼	97¼	−2¾
MohkD cv5½s94	232	30⅞	28	29⅞	−1
viMohkM 4s91f	5	23	23	23	−2
Monsrm 10½s	103	103¼	99½	103	
Monsanto 9⅜s	1	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	
MonPw 8⅛s74	44	100	100	100	
MtWdCr 9⅛s90	14	106	106	106	
MtWdCr 9s89	71	106	104	104	−2⅝
MtWdCr 7⅝s88	36	96⅛	93½	93½	−5¾
MtWdCr 6½s87	25	84½	83⅜	83⅜	−1⅛
MtWdCr 5¼s81	25	81	81	81	+½
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	13	83	83	83	
MtWdCr 4½s81	40	80¼	80	80¼	−1¼
McmyM cv7s90	20	77	75	77	+2
Morgn cv4¾s98	928	96½	93⅝	96¼	
viMoE 3½s2000f	635	17	16	16½	
MtSt TT 9s2010	56	108½	106	106	−2
MtSt TT 7¾s13	10	98½	98½	98½	−1¼
MtSTT 7⅝s	42	96	95	95	−½
MtSt TT 2⅞s86	7	58	58	58	
MSL cv4½s84	6	71	71	71	−2
Nabis 7¾s2371	87	100	99	100	−½
NatBisc 4¾s87	43	73	72½	72½	−½
NatCan cv5s93	36	67¼	65	65	−2¼
Nat Cash 7.70s	10	90	90	90	−5⅛
NCashR cv6s95	235	86	83	84	−2¼
Nat Cash 5.60s	5	78	78	78	−1½
NCtyL cv6½s91	166	65⅞	62½	62½	−4¼
NCtyL cv5½s88	2	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	−5⅜
NatDairy 4⅝s92	1	72½	72½	72½	+2
NatDairy 3⅛s76	1	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
Nat Dist 5s83	2	75½	75½	75½	
NDist cv4½s92	30	67¾	62	62	−5¾
NFuelG 8⅞s75	5	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+⅛
NHom cv4¾s96	136	34	29½	29½	−4
NatInd cv5¾s88	202	49	48	48½	−½
Nat Steel 8s95	15	102	100½	100½	
NatSteel 4⅝s89	5	72½	72½	72½	+½
Nat Tea 3½s80	8	62½	60½	60½	−2¼
NEngPw 7s76	6	97¼	97¼	97¼	+1⅛
NEngTT 8⅝s	76	105	104⅛	105	−½
NEngTel 8.20s	50	103	101½	101½	−1½
NEngTT 7⅜s57	42	94½	94	94½	+1½
NEngTT 6½s79	115	95⅞	95	95⅞	+⅜
Newhall cv6s95	57	71	70¾	70⅞	−½
NJ BellT 9.35s	139	107⅞	108	108¼	−2¼
NJ Bell 7¾s13	245	97⅛	97	97½	−1½
NJ Bell 7¼s11	18	93	92	92	
viNYCen 6s80f	43	12⅞	11	11	−1
viNYCen 6s97f	17	51½	51	51¼	−1⅛
viNYC 5s2013f	254	8⅞	7⅝	7½	−¾
viNYC 5s2013r	3	8	8	6	
viNYC 4½s2013f	49	8	8	7⅛	7⅛
viNY 4½s2012r	7	8½	8	8	
viNYCen 4s98f	84	9	7½	8	−1
viNYCH 3½s97f	130	23¼	22½	23	
viNYCL 3½s98r	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
viNYMC 3½s98f	27	16	15½	15½	−1¼
viNYM 3½s98r	6	16⅛	15½	15½	
NYChStL 3½s80	3	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
NYConn 2⅞s75f	30	29	26⅞	26⅞	−2⅞
viNYLW 4½s73f	17	14⅞	14½	14½	
viNYLW 4s73f	8	14¼	13	13½	
viNYNH 4½s22f	149	3¾	2½	2⅝	−¾
viNYNH 4s07f	75	9	8	9	+1
NY P&Lt 2⅞s75	28	93¾	93¼	93¾	−1
NYS EG 8½s75	25	101	100½	100½	−½
NYTel 9¼s2010	66	110¼	109¼	110	−⅞
NYTel 8.30s12	209	104¼	102½	103	−1⅞
NYTel 8s2008	140	101⅞	100	101½	−½
NYTel 7¾s2006	46	98½	97½	98	−1½
NYTel 7⅜s2018	32	95	92⅞	92⅞	−2⅛
NYTel 4½s91	100	69⅞	65⅞	68⅞	−1⅛
NYTel 4⅝s93	54	64⅛	62½	62½	−1⅞
NYTel 3⅞s96	3	54½	54½	54½	−½
NYTel 3s81	3	74¼	74¼	74¼	
NiagMP 4⅞s87	19	73	72¼	72¼	−½
NorlInMus 9s88	12	92⅞	90	90½	+½
NoAMtg 5½s77	34	82	77½	81	−½
NorAPh cv4s92	25	55	54⅛	54½	−⅜
Nor Cen 5s74f	1	28	28	28	−⅞
NorNG 9¼s90	81	108	105¾	105	−1½
NorNG 8⅞s74	6	100	100	100	
Nor Nat G 8s91	25	100	99	99	−1
NorNG 4⅝s81	5	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+⅝
NorNG 4⅜s76	4	91	91	91	
NorNG 4½s84	10	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	−½
NorPac 3s2047	23	37	36½	37	+⅞
NoPac 3s2047r	7	38½	38½	38½	
NorStaP 8⅝s74	27	101	100⅛	100⅛	
NorStaP 5s90	2	71½	71½	71½	−2¼
NorStaP 2¾s75	10	91¾	91⅛	91⅛	+⅛
NSP Wis 4⅝s87	9	71¾	71⅝	71⅝	+1⅛
Northp cv4¾s87	19	62½	62	62	−1
NwstInd 7½s94	125	82½	80⅛	80⅛	−2⅜
NwnBell 7⅞s	54	100	99	99	−½
NwnBell 6¾s79	22	95	94¾	94¾	−1¼
NwnMu cv6s91	15	101	104½	104½	−4½
NorSim 7.70s96	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	−⅛
NortSim 6s98	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	
OakInd cv4⅞s87	55	53	49	50	−3
OccidP cv7½s96	405	80¾	79⅛	80	−½
Ogden cv5s93	46	60⅛	59	59½	−⅜
OhBelT 7½s2018	58	96	94	95	−1⅛
Ohio Edis 3s74	9	96 13-32	96 13-32	96 13-32	+5-16
Ohio Pw 7¼s76	3	99	99	99	+½
Okla G 3⅝s88	5	61¾	61¾	61¾	−5¾
Oneida cv5⅝s88	18	70	69	69	−½
OtisEl cv6⅜s95	78	98	93½	95	−3¼
OwenCg 6⅝s94	25	89½	89½	89½	+½
OwenI 7⅝s2001	10	97	97	97	
OwenII cv4½s92	48	71¼	70¼	71¼	+1
PacGE 8⅝s02	1	103	103	103	−1
PacGE 7¾s05	62	100	97⅞	98	−⅞
QacGE 7½s04	35	97⅝	94	94	−4⅛
PacGE 7½s03	25	97⅞	95	95	−2⅞
PacGE 8s03	69	102	101	101¼	−1¼
Pac G&E 5s89	17	76½	73⅞	76½	+3
Pac G&E 5s91	29	75	73¼	73¼	−2⅛
Pac GE 4⅞s86	8	72½	72½	72½	+½
Pac GE 4½s90	6	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
PGE 4⅛s96KK	1	66	66	66	
Pac GE 4⅝s95	9	66	64⅝	66	+1
Pac GE 3⅜s78	105	85	83	85	+2
PGE 3⅛s84 X	9	65½	65½	65½	+⅛
Pac G&E 3s74	59	97¼	96½	96 13-16	−15-16
Pac G&E 3s77	5	85⅛	83	83	−2⅛
Pac G&E 3s79	66	77¾	77	77	−1⅛
PacGTran 8s90	2	99	99	99	
PacLtSv 8⅜s93	9	101¾	101¾	101¾	+1¼
PacNwTel 8⅝s	17	106⅛	105	106½	+½
Pac SwA 6s87	85	73¼	72⅛	72⅛	−⅝
PacT&T 9⅛s	179	108	106	107⅞	−⅞
PacT&T 8⅝s	100	107	105⅝	105⅝	−1⅛
Pac T&T 8.65s	80	105½	104	104	−1⅞
Pac T&T 7.80s	45	99¼	99⅛	99⅛	−⅞
PacT&T 7⅝s09	40	98	95⅞	95⅞	−2⅛
PacT&T 7¼s80	83	100⅛	99¼	100	+¼
PacT&T 7¼s08	78	93½	93	93½	−⅜
PacT&T 6⅝s88	47	70	69⅛	69⅛	+1
PacT&T 4⅝s91	53	62	61	61	−1⅜
PacT&T 3¼s78	14	84	83¾	83¾	−⅝
PacT&T 3⅛s87	3	61¼	61⅛	61⅛	
PacT&T 2¾s85	15	62½	61⅛	61⅛	
PAA 11¼s86	968	100⅛	99½	100	−⅛
PAA 11⅛s86	779	100⅜	99⅛	100	+⅜
PAA cv7½s98	294	78½	68⅞	69	−9¾
PAA cv 5¼s89	737	42⅝	39	40½	−4½
PAA cv 4⅞s79	12	100	99	100	+1
PAA cv 4⅝s84	314	58½	56¼	57	−½
PAA cv 4½s86	550	40	34	36½	−3½
Paprct cv5¼s94	3	65	65	65	
Park H cv4s92	77	55	53	53	−1
PennDx cv5s82	62	73	77⅛	77⅛	+¼
Penney 8⅞s95	20	107½	106⅛	106⅛	−1⅛
PennyF 7⅞s91	2	98	98	98	
Penney 5⅝s87	5	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	−4⅛
PennCo cv9s94	101	94½	92	94½	+1⅛
Pen PwLt 3s75	35	91½	91⅛	91⅛	+⅛
viPa RR 4⅛s81f	29	16	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
viPa RR 4⅛s84f	10	14⅛	14	14	−⅛
Pennwlt 9⅛s95	2	104	104	104	−3
Pennzoil 8⅝s76	146	101	99¼	99¼	−½
Pennzoil 8⅝s96	44	100½	99⅛	100	
Pennzoil 7⅞s88	33	92	92	92	
Pennzoil 7⅝s88	47	91½	90	90	−1⅛
Pennzl cv5¼s96	56	82	80½	82	+1⅞
Pepsi cv4⅞s96	40	120½	119	119	−3
Pfizer cv4s97	166	108½	106½	108	−½
PhelpsD 7⅞s78	43	99	97⅝	99	+1⅜
Phila BW 5s74f	10	33	33	33	+3
Phila El 9s95	48	107½	105⅜	105⅜	+½
Phila El 8½s76	49	100⅜	100	100	−2
Phila El 8¼s96	47	103	102	102	−⅝
Phila El 8s75	104	101	100	100½	−½
Phila El 7½s98	3	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+4⅞
PhilaEl 7½s99	5	96	96	96	−½
Phila El 6½s93	8	85	84⅝	85	
Phila El 6⅛s97	15	81½	81¼	81½	+1¼
Phila El 5s89	17	75½	74½	74½	
Phila El 4⅞s87	5	72	72	72	+⅛
Phila El 4⅝s86	1	70	70	70	
Phila El 3⅜s85	16	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
Phila El 2⅞s78	9	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	
Phila El 2¾s74	22	95½	95½	95½	
PhilMor 6⅜s93	20	85¼	85¼	85¼	+2⅛
PhilMor cv6s94	10	384⅛	384⅛	384⅛	+2⅝
Philip In 10s77	63	100½	99¼	99½	−½
PhilP 7⅝s2001	18	99⅜	99¼	99¼	+¼
PhilVH cv5¼s94	42	65⅛	60	60	−6⅛
PCC&SL 5s75f	14	24	23½	23½	+3
Pittston cv4s97	90	53	51⅝	53	
PotEl 9½s2005	27	110	108⅛	109	+⅝
PotElP 7⅜s07	5	97	97	97	
ProctG 7s2002	26	98	97	97	
Proct G 3⅝s81	1	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	
PubSvCol 8⅝s	19	105⅜	105	105	−1⅛
PubSvCol 7¼s	32	95½	92⅜	92⅜	−1⅛
PubSEG 9s95	53	106	104	105½	−1¼
PubSEG 8s2037	2	104	103	103	−1
PubSEG 4⅝s77	28	90⅛	90	90	−¼
PubSvIn 8¼s74	30	100½	99½	100½	+¼
PubSvIn 7s2002	3	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	+2¼
PuerRTel 8.70s	10	95	95	95	−1½
Pullman 5⅞s97	5	81	81	81	
Pullm Tr 10s85	39	109⅝	108⅛	109½	−⅛
PullmTr 8⅝s85	15	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	−1⅛
Purex cv4⅞s94	28	63	62½	63	+½
Quak St O 9s95	25	106	105⅛	105⅛	−1⅛
RCA 9¼s90	11	109	109	109	
RCA 9s75	61	103⅞	102½	100½	+1
RCA cv 4½s92	278	69	68	68¼	
Ramad cv8s95	182	100½	95	99	−2
Ramad cv5s96	108	60½	55	57½	−4
RapAm 7½s85	244	69	65	69	+1⅛
RapAm69 7s94	260	55½	55¼	56½	−½
RapAm72 7s94	209	56⅛	55⅛	56	+½
RapidAm 6s88	1195	52⅞	50½	52	+⅛
Rev M 10⅞s75	76	102	101¼	101¼	−½
viReads 3⅛s95f	88	17½	16½	17½	+½
PdgBa cv5½s88	118	142	130½	141	+7½
Reeves cv4s91	17	62	61	61	−1
ReichChm 8s94	23	96¾	96⅛	96⅝	+½
RepMt cv7½s93	51	91½	90	90	−1½
Rever cv5½s92	102	56½	55	55	−1¼
Rexnd 8.95s95	5	104½	104½	104½	−½
Revlnd 7⅜s2001	5	94½	94½	94½	+1½
RevM cv4½s91	225	57	54	57	+1⅛
Rey Tob 8⅛s74	80	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	
Rey Tob 7⅞s94	14	100	100	100	+2
Reyn Tob 7s99	48	91⅛	88⅛	88⅛	−2
RiegelT cv5s93	77	64½	62⅛	62⅛	−2
RochT cv4⅞s94	125	86½	82	83	−2½
Rockinf 8.3s96	16	100	99¼	99½	−1½
Rockint 7.3s77	62	98½	95½	96½	−⅝
Rockin cv4¾s91	38	66	64	65	−⅞
Rohr cv 5¼s86	97	79	76¼	79	+2
RyderS 11¼s90	38	115⅛	113⅞	113⅞	−1⅛
Safeco 7s78	103	95½	95	95⅝	+¼
SLSF 5s2006f	16	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛	
SiReg cv4⅞s 97	318	109	95	109	+10⅛
Sanders cv5s92	145	48⅞	45	45⅞	−3⅛
SaFeIn cv6½s98	372	101½	98	100	
SaFePip 8⅝s80	11	103⅛	102⅛	102½	−¾
SaulRIEs 8⅛s80	3	97	97	97	−2½
Schlitz 7.20s96	10	93	92¼	92¼	+¾
SCM Cp 9¼s90	24	103	101	101	−2⅝
SCM Cp 7¾s88	1	86	86	86	+¾
SCM Cp 5¾s87	23	79	79	79	+1
SCM cv 5⅛s88	113	62	61	62	
ScottP 8⅞s2000	20	106	105¼	106	+⅛
SbdCstL 8.35s	29	100½	100¼	101½	−⅜
Sbd Fin 5¼s80	11	88½	88½	88½	
Seagrm 7¾s96	6	95½	95½	95½	+½
Seagrm 7s78	35	99⅛	98¾	98⅞	−½
Searle 8.70s95	5	103	103⅛	103½	−2¾
Sears R 8⅝s95	31	106⅛	105⅝	105⅞	−⅛
Sears R 8⅛s76	128	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛	+⅛
Sears R 6⅜s93	15	91⅛	89½	89½	−¾
Sears R 4⅝s83	187	84¼	82	82½	−1¼
SearsR Ac 5s82	114	85½	83⅝	85⅛	−⅝
SearsAc 4⅝s77	22	90⅞	89⅞	89⅞	−1
SeatrnL cv6s94	417	25½	23½	25	+2½
ShellO 8½s2000	53	104⅞	104⅛	104½	−½
ShellO 7¼s2002	40	97	97	97	
ShellOil 5.30s92	5	77½	77½	77½	−¼
SherW cv6¼s95	42	88¼	88	88	
Sher W 5.45s92	15	80	75⅞	80	+4⅛
Signal 8.85s94	116	102	101¼	101¼	−1⅛
Sinclair 4.60s88	47	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝	−⅝
Sinclr cv4⅜s86	28	160	152	160	+4½
Singer 8¼s76	100	101¼	99¾	100⅛	
Skil Cp cv5s92	72	62¼	62	62	−2
Smith AO 10¼	27	110	109	110	
SoCenBl 8½s04	65	103	102½	102½	−⅞
SoCenBl 8¼s13	117	103⅞	102½	102⅞	−1⅛
SoCenBl 7⅜s07	55	95⅛	95	95	+⅛
SoCenBl 7⅜s12	19	95	95	95	+⅞
SoCenBel 6¾s	7	96¼	96⅛	96¼	+1¾
SoesBk cv4⅞s97	19	95½	93½	93½	−2½
SoBell TT 9.05s	68	109	108	108⅞	−⅞
SoBellT 7⅜s13	58	98⅛	96¾	96¾	−⅞
SoBellTel 7.60s	15	98	96¼	96¼	−1⅝
SoBell 7⅜s2010	2	97	97	97	+1⅛
SoBellTel 7s78	24	99½	98⅝	99	
So BellT 2⅞s85	10	62⅛	62	62	−3
SoCalE cv3⅛s80	72	76	75½	75½	
SoCalGas 8.85s	3	103¼	103	103	−1
SoCalGas 7⅞s	5	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	
SoCntGs 9½s95	25	109	107	107	−2
SoNGas 9⅛s76	38	103	102⅛	102½	−½
SoNGas 7.70s91	3	94	94	94	−1¼
SoNGas 6⅞s79	25	95½	94¾	94¾	−¼
SoNEngT 8⅛s	45	107⅞	100	100	−⅞
SoPac 5¼s83	3	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	−⅛
SoPac 4⅝s81	19	77¼	77¼	77⅛	−⅛
S PacOr 4⅜s77	23	90	88¾	88¾	−¾
SoPac 2⅞s86	10	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
SouthRy 5s94	28	68	66⅛	68	+1⅞
Sw BelTel 8⅝s	60	107¼	105⅞	106	−1⅛
SwBellT 7⅜s	150	99¾	97⅞	99	−¾
SwBellT 7⅜s13	174	98⅝	96½	96½	−1⅞
SwBellT 7⅜s12	20	95½	95	95¼	+⅛
SwBellT 7s78	36	99½	98⅞	99	+⅛
SwBellT 6⅞s	77	90¾	90	90½	
SwBellT 6½s79	15	95¼	95¼	95¼	+1
SwBellT 2⅜s85	35	61¼	59⅞	60	−4
SperryRd 8.20s	25	100	100	100	−1
Spiegel 5¼s83	59	78	76½	78	+1⅞
SpiegelInc 5s87	15	66	66	66	+1
Srpag cv4¼s92	182	58	56	58	+1½
StBrand 6¾s93	5	90½	90½	90½	−½
StdOilCal 7s96	215	95⅛	93¼	94⅝	+1⅛
St O Cal 5⅜s92	186	84	82½	84	
St O Cal 4⅜s83	11	78	78	78	
Std OilInd 6s91	22	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	
Std OilInd 6s98	63	84	81	81	−3
StOilInd cv5s96	430	139	131½	139	+7
Std O In 4½s83	78	81¼	79¼	79½	−⅞
StdO NJ 2¾s74	5	95⅞	96⅞	95⅞	−⅛
StOOh 8½s2000	86	105	103½	104½	+½
StOilOh 7.60s99	3	95¼	95¼	95¼	−¾
Std Packg 6s90	3	55	55	55	−4
StPkg cv5¼s90	5	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+⅛
StPrud cv6½s90	72	75⅛	73½	73½	−3½
Stauff cv4½s91	18	86	84	84	−3½
Steven cv4s90	119	53¼	57	57½	−1
Stokely 8s93	1	100	100	100	
Stokely cv4½s82	6	72	72	72	−5½
Storer cv4½s86	40	61	58	58	−2
SuevSh cv5s97	89	36	32	33	−3
SunOil 7⅝s2002	33	95	94	94	−1
Sunbm 5⅛s92	5	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	−2
Sundst cv5s93	4	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	
SunsM cv6½s89	54	91¼	89⅞	90⅞	+⅞
SutroMtg 6⅝s82	2	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	−2⅛
SwiftCo 7⅜s78	40	99	97½	97½	−½
Sybron 7¼s94	2	93	93	93	
Sybron cv4½s87	16	75½	75⅛	75½	−⅛
Talcott 9⅝s76	35	101½	100⅞	101	−⅞
Talcott 5⅞s79	39	81	79¾	79¾	
Talcott 5½s80	17	86	86	86	
Talcott 5s79	37	80	79⅝	79⅝	−⅝
TalcotN cv6s94	145	56	49	50	−6
Tappan cv5⅛s94	37	62⅛	62	62⅛	+⅛
Teledyne 7s99	29	80	77⅞	73	
Teledy 6½s92	7	73½	73	73	−2½
Teledy cv3½s92	166	49¼	46½	46¼	−2
Telex Cp 9s96	87	49⅛	44⅞	47	−2
Tennec 10¼s79	152	106	103⅞	104⅞	−⅛
Tenneco 8⅝s75	115	101	99¼	100	−½
Tenneco 8¼s91	20	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
Tenneco 7s93	123	85⅛	82½	82½	−2
Tennco cv6¼s92	143	87½	82½	84½	−3⅛
Tenneco 6s79	366	89	88	88	−½
TennV Au 9¼s	92	111¾	110	111¾	+1
TennV Au 8⅜s	99	104½	102⅝	104¼	−¼
TennV Au 8s74	103	100 11-16	99½	99¾	−¼
TVA 7⅞s98C	135	101	100⅛	100⅛	−½
TVA 7.70s98	141	101⅜	100	100⅛	−⅛
TVA 7.40s97D	99	98	96	96	−1
TVA 7.40s97Dr	50	97	96¼	96¼	
TVA 7.35s97B	168	97	95¾	96	−¼
TVA 7.35s97Br	9	96½	96	96	
TVA 7.35s97C	104	97¼	94⅞	97	
TVA 7.35s97Cr	13	97	97	97	
TVA 7.35s98A	15	97¼	96⅜	96¼	
TVA 7.35s98B	205	97⅞	94	94	−3
TennVaAu 7⅛s	30	100⅛	99	99	−1
TennVaAu 7s97	109	93	91½	92½	−¾
Tesoro cv5¼s89	222	126	114¼	123¼	+6¼
Texaco 7¾s2001	74	101	99½	100	−1½
Texaco 5¾s97	10	77⅛	77	77⅛	−6
TexasCo 3⅜s83	7	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	−⅛
TexInd 7¾s92	10	81	81	81	−⅛
TexO&G 7½s92	20	94	93	93	−1
Tex Pac 5s2060	6	40	39½	40	
Texfi cv4¾s96	4	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	−1⅛
Textron 8.60s75	50	100¾	100¼	100¼	−⅛
Textron 5⅞s92	20	78½	78½	78½	+½
ThomPd 4⅞s82	6	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	−⅝
TideM cv5¾s91	4	125	125	125	+5
ToledoE 9s2000	7	108	106	106	−2
TrailmF 7½s78	10	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝	−¼
Trane cv4s92	1	66	66	66	
TWA 11s86	74	106	105⅛	105⅛	
TWA 10s85	154	101½	99	99½	−2
TWA 6½s78f	x722	73½	71	72⅞	+1⅛
TWA cv5s94	353	57½	52½	54⅞	−2⅝
TWA cv4s92	219	46	43½	44	−3
Travler 8.70s95	44	104½	104	104	−⅛
TriSoMt cv7s92	32	81	80	80	
TRWInc 8¼s75	41	101	100¾	100¾	
TucsonGs 6⅛s	6	100	100	100	
TylerCp cv5s93	32	60	55	55½	−4⅝
UGI Cp 8¾s75	7	101	100	100	
UnionBk 7.35s	8	90	89⅝	89¾	−1¼
UnCarb 5.30s97	51	76¼	75	76	−1½
UnComm 7⅞s97	10	93½	93½	93½	−7½
UnCorp cv7s87	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	−2¼
UnElMo 2⅝s75	15	91	91	91	+⅞
Un OCal 8⅞s76	98	102¾	100	101	−½
Un OCal 6⅞s98	5	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	
UnOCal 4⅞s86	12	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	−⅛
UPacC cv4⅞s99	184	144	140	141⅞	−2⅛
Un Pac 7.20s76	5	99	99	99	+1⅛
Un Pac 2½s91	10	52	52	52	+3
Uniroy cv5½s96	161	64½	63	64½	−½
UnAirL cv5s91	304	71⅝	69	70¼	−1¼
U AirL cv4½s92	261	55½	53⅜	55	
UAirc cv5⅛s91	70	69	68½	69	+⅝
UAirc cv4½s92	147	57½	56	57½	
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	105	89	85	86¼	−2¼
Un Brnd 6⅞s88	66	67½	64½	64½	−3½
U Bran cv5½s94	273	54½	51	53	−1½
UnGasC 4¼s78	5	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	
UnGas P 10⅛s	2	106½	106½	106½	−6½
UnGasP 8⅝s89	3	97⅛	97⅛	97¼	+⅝
UnGasP 5⅝s82	5	79¼	79¼	79¼	
UnGasP 5⅛s77	18	90¼	90¼	90¼	
UnGasP 5⅝s78	8	86¾	86¼	86¾	
UnGasP 5s78	10	86⅛	85¼	86¼	
UnJerBk 7.95s	14	101	100	101	+1½
UnMrch cv4s90	54	61½	60⅛	60⅛	−4⅞
U Nuclr cv5s83	55	68½	67	67	−1¼
US Gyp 4⅞s91	2	70	70	70	−2½
US Hm cv5⅝s95	15	56	54	54	−3⅛
US Leas 9¼s74	85	100¼	100	100	−⅛
US Rlt cv3⅝s89	10	60	58	59⅛	−1⅞
US Sft 7⅝s2001	196	99½	98⅝	98⅝	−1⅛
US Steel 4⅝s96	420	66⅞	65	65¼	−1⅛
US Steel 4½s86	56	76⅞	76½	76½	
US Steel 4s83	19	76	75⅝	75⅝	
UnTelOh 7.60s	15	93⅞	92½	92½	−1⅛
Unit Ut 9¼s75	15	102	101½	102	+½
UnitUtil cv5s93	12	69¼	69⅛	69¼	+½
UV Ind cv5¼s93	158	68½	65⅛	68	−½
UV Ind 5⅝s95	9	58½	57¼	57¼	−1¼
Vanad cv4⅞s76	5	90	90	90	−½
Vendo cv4½s80	3	76	76	75	+1
VerYNuc 9⅝s93	16	108	107	108	
VerYNuc 8½s98	10	102	101½	101½	
VaEIP cv3⅝s86	100	66½	66	66	−¼
VaEIPw 8s73	1	82	82	82	+1
VaE Pw 7⅞s75	11	93¾	93¾	93¾	+⅛
VirgRy inc6s08	26	74½	72½	74½	−1
Virg Ry 3s95	6	59½	58⅜	59½	+1⅝
Wabash 7¾s77	15	100⅛	100	100⅝	+⅛
Wabash 4¼s91	36	59¼	57¾	57⅞	−1½
Wabash 4s81	12	74	74	74	
Walgrn cv5⅛s91	63	73¼	70	70	−2¾
Wash G 8¾s75	5	100¾	100⅜	100⅜	−½
WeanU cv5½s93	74	47⅞	44½	44½	−3½
Wean 5½s93n	44	45½	44½	45½	−½
viWShr 4s2351f	9	12½	12	12	+1
WnArL cv5¼s93	10	86	84⅞	84⅞	−1⅛
Wn Elec 8⅝s95	33	105	104⅞	105⅛	+1¾
Wn Elec 7½s96	30	99½	99	99⅛	+⅞
Wn Pac 5s84f	3	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
WU Cp 10¼s97	126	83⅛	67½	88	−⅝
WU Cp cv5¼s97	217	46½	45	46	−1
WnUnT 8.45s96	30	96	95	96	−2⅛
WnUnT 7.90s97	15	89½	87½	87½	−2⅜
WnUnTel 6½s89	14	77	76⅛	76⅛	−1⅜
WnUn Tel 5s92	66	65	60½	60½	−4½
WestgCre 8½s	17	99	99	99	−1
WestgCre 7.20s	17	99	98⅛	99	+1⅛
WestgEl 8⅝s95	48	105¾	104½	104½	−1⅛
WestgEl 5⅝s97	5	78⅝	78½	78⅝	−⅝
Weyrh 8⅜s2000	2	105¼	105⅛	105½	+1½
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	56	101¼	101	101	
Weyerh 7.65s94	19	99⅛	98	99	
WhlgSt cv3¼s75	149	1	91	91	
Whirl 5⅛s85	1	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	−⅛
WhitCn cv5½s92	107	63	59½	59½	−4⅛
WhitM cv5½s93	28	59	58	59	−1
Whittkr 10s88	86	78	74	78	
Whittkr 9⅛s93	6	81	79½	79½	−5½
Whitkr cv4½s88	76	40¼	39⅛	39½	−½
Wickes cv5⅛s94	63	62	59½	59½	−2⅛
WillRs cv5¼s89	139	77¼	76	77⅛	+⅛
WillRs cv4½s92	85	71	70	71	−3
Wms Coss11s81	74	108	105½	105⅞	−1⅛
Wis Cen 4s2004	19	46	46	46	−3⅛
Witco cv4½s93	23	64½	64½	64½	
Woolwth 7⅜s96	46	97½	95⅜	95⅜	−½
Womet cv5¼s94	64	65¼	63	64	−3
Wyly cv7¼s95	342	36¼	33⅝	35¼	−¼
Xerox cv6s95	656	150	138½	147	+2
YngSh 10½s2000	31	103⅛	102⅝	102⅝	−⅝
YngSh 4½s90	30	60¼	60	60	−1
Zapata cv4¾s88	77	66½	65	66½	+½
Zapat cv4⅞s88B	48	66	65	66	+½
Zapat cv4¾s88C	58	67¼	65	67¼	+1¼
Zayre Cp 8s96	44	88¼	87	87	−6⅝
Zayre cv5¾s94	40	57½	56	56	−1
Zurn cv5¼s94	138	69	62	69	+5

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Austral 5¼s81	4	86	86	86	
Austr fn5¼s85	2	82½	82½	82½	
Aust as fn4½s80	5	102	102	102	
Canada 2¾s74	2	93 1-32	93 1-32	93 1-32	
Chile 3s93f	11	63⅝	62⅞	63⅝	+1
Cuba 4½s77f	48	10½	10	10¼	−1
ItalRep fn3s77	9	95½	95½	95½	
Jap Dev 6½s80	3	93	93	93	+1
Mexico 8⅛s97	24	89¾	89	89	—
Mexico 8¼s97	24	89¾	89	89	−½
Mexico 7¾s81	1	93	93	93	−1
Mexico 7s82	8	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	+2¼
Mexico 6⅞s81	10	89	89	89	−1
Norway 5½s77	1	96	96	96	−½
Nova Scot 9s76	2	100½	100½	100½	−⅛
Poland 6s40xf	1	48	48	48	+⅞
Silesa 4½s 58xf	5	28	28	28	+1

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. xi—Ex interest. cf Certificates. st—Stamped. f—Dealt in flat. x—Matured bonds, negotiability impaired by maturity. nd—Next day delivery. xw—Ex warrants. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax. cv—Convertible bond.

Moët-Hennessy

Following POMMERY & GRENO's press announcement of November 28, 1973, MOET-HENNESSY has noted that the Board of that company, without indicating its reasons, refuses to accept the public offer of an exchange of shares that MOET-HENNESSY has initiated.

MOET-HENNESSY would like to point out that the purpose of the above offer is to make the best possible commercial and industrial use of the complementary resources of both companies.

The realization of this project would give them—to the advantage of both partners—the means to develop further. This new possibility, within the confines of a large diversified group, would benefit POMMERY & GRENO's personnel as well as the shareholders of both companies, a situation that has already benefited the various companies with the MOET-HENNESSY group.

Moreover, MOET-HENNESSY would like it to be known that any declaration stating that MOET-HENNESSY had not been in contact with POMMERY & GRENO's Board before the formal announcement of the offer is inexact.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Dec. 7, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GenMotors	1,006,500	49	44⅞	46¼	−½
GulfOil	987,100	21⅜	20	21½	—
RamadaIn	895,800	5⅛	4¼	5⅛	−⅜
Chrysler	757,800	17¼	14¾	16⅛	—
SouthernCo	757,400	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	—
BritPet	705,800	14⅜	13¼	13⅞	−⅜
AmTel&Tel	691,500	48¼	45⅝	48½	+1⅝
McDonald	661,800	56⅝	46⅞	53½	+2⅞
FedNatMtg	591,500	19⅝	16⅝	17	−2⅝
FordMot	567,700	43⅝	38⅝	42⅜	+½
EastKodak	557,300	113⅝	103½	112	−1¼
TexacoInc	549,200	23¼	25	27	+⅛
GenElec	548,000	63¼	58⅝	62½	−⅝
IntTelTel	511,000	28⅞	25⅝	28⅛	+½
Monsanto	490,800	49¼	44⅝	48⅝	−⅜
UnitBrands	484,700	7⅞	6	7⅜	+¼
PanAm	432,700	5¼	3⅞	4½	−½
Kennecott	481,000	39⅞	35½	39	+2⅞
AmT&Twt	460,500	4¼	3⅜	4¼	+⅛
CNAFin	449,000	10⅛	9¼	9⅞	−⅛

Issues traded in: 1,867.
Advances: 703; declines: 1,117; unchanged: 177.
New highs: 18; lows: 892.

Volume

Last week	102,622,800 shares
Week ago	93,819,850 shares
Year ago	93,449,771 shares
1973	3,771,282,387 shares
1972	3,909,493,466 shares
1971	3,550,783,970 shares

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Dec. 13	8.56	7.58	7.80
Dec. 13	8.16	7.30	7.41
Dec. 20	7.95	7.33	7.35
Dec. 27	7.66	7.93	7.05
Jan. 3, 1974	7.61	7.13	7.26
Jan. 10	7.64	7.14	7.38
Jan. 15	7.61	7.15	7.30
Jan. 17	7.71	7.23	7.39
Jan. 24	7.73	7.24	7.41
Jan. 31	7.72	7.24	7.42
Feb. 7	7.70	7.36	7.57
Feb. 12	7.65	7.35	7.55
Feb. 14	7.67	7.41	7.62
Feb. 21	7.67	7.48	7.65
Feb. 28	7.62	7.38	7.61
Mar. 7	7.65	7.55	7.79
Mar. 12	7.78	7.54	7.85
Mar. 14	7.82	7.56	7.83
Mar. 21	7.85	7.59	7.88
Mar. 28	7.87	7.63	7.93
Apr. 4	7.96	7.70	8.00
Apr. 9	7.96	7.72	8.03
Apr. 11	8.03	7.79	8.11
Apr. 18	8.02	7.78	8.11
Apr. 19	8.00	7.92	8.27
Apr. 25	8.05	7.81	8.16
May 2	8.10	7.94	8.31
May 7	8.10	7.90	8.28
May 9	8.09	7.91	8.29
May 16	8.09	7.91	8.31
May 23	8.09	7.91	8.32
May 30	8.09	7.85	8.38
June 4	7.93	7.61	8.01
June 6	8.03	7.95	8.39
June 21	8.01	7.93	8.38
July 2	7.86	7.50	7.91
July 30	7.99	7.55	8.04
Aug. 27	7.88	7.64	8.10
Sept. 24	7.83	7.57	8.05
Oct. 22	7.64	8.40	7.38
Nov. 19	7.46	7.36	8.80

Market Averages

Week Ended Dec. 7, 1973

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indust.	846.63	783.56	838.05	+15.8
20 Transp.	176.65	165.04	174.60	−0.58
15 Utils.	85.51	83.81	86.98	−0.95
65 Comb.	263.73	246.15	261.04	+2.34

Standard & Poor's

500 Stocks	97.58	91.55	96.51	+4.55

American Exchange

Week Ended Dec. 7, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BrascanLtd	456,200	17⅝	15⅝	17	−⅜
Syntex	404,900	128½	116⅜	120⅛	−3⅞
CutterLabA	351,000	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+½
LoewsThwt	305,400	5¼	3⅝	4⅞	−⅝

changed: 182.
New highs: 5; new lows: 635.

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CircleKCorp	285,900	8⅞	6½	8½	+1⅝
HoustOil	231,500	61⅛	51¼	53⅝	+4½
ChampHom	220,200	3⅞	3½	3¾	—
ImperOil	167,500	42⅝	40½	42½	+1⅞
KaiserInd	159,600	6⅝	4¾	6¼	+⅞
HycolInc	133,600	2⅞	2	2⅞	−⅛

Volume: 17,278,970 shares.
Year to date: 706,062,220 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,324.
Advances: 320; declines: 882; un-

Whitlam Loses In Finance Vote

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec (Reuters).—Voters in all six A tralian states yesterday rejec Prime Minister Gough Whitla demand that state governme hand over to his administrat their powers to control prices incomes.

Officials said that with fc fifths of the vote counted, percent had voted against power transfer on incomes pol Earlier in the day, 55.8 perc voted against transferring con over prices.

Mr. Whitlam sought to over prices and incomes polic help his Labor government ta inflation.

Ford Backed by U.S. In Not Recalling Car

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NY —The Department of Transpo tion, concluding a three-year vestigation, has given its bac to the Ford Motor Co. for recalling more than four lion passenger cars for correc of a suspected safety defect.

Affirming a 1970 prelimi decision, the department's tional Highway Traffic Sa Administration held that safety defect" was involved in breakages of lower control a which hold the front wheel place on vehicles.

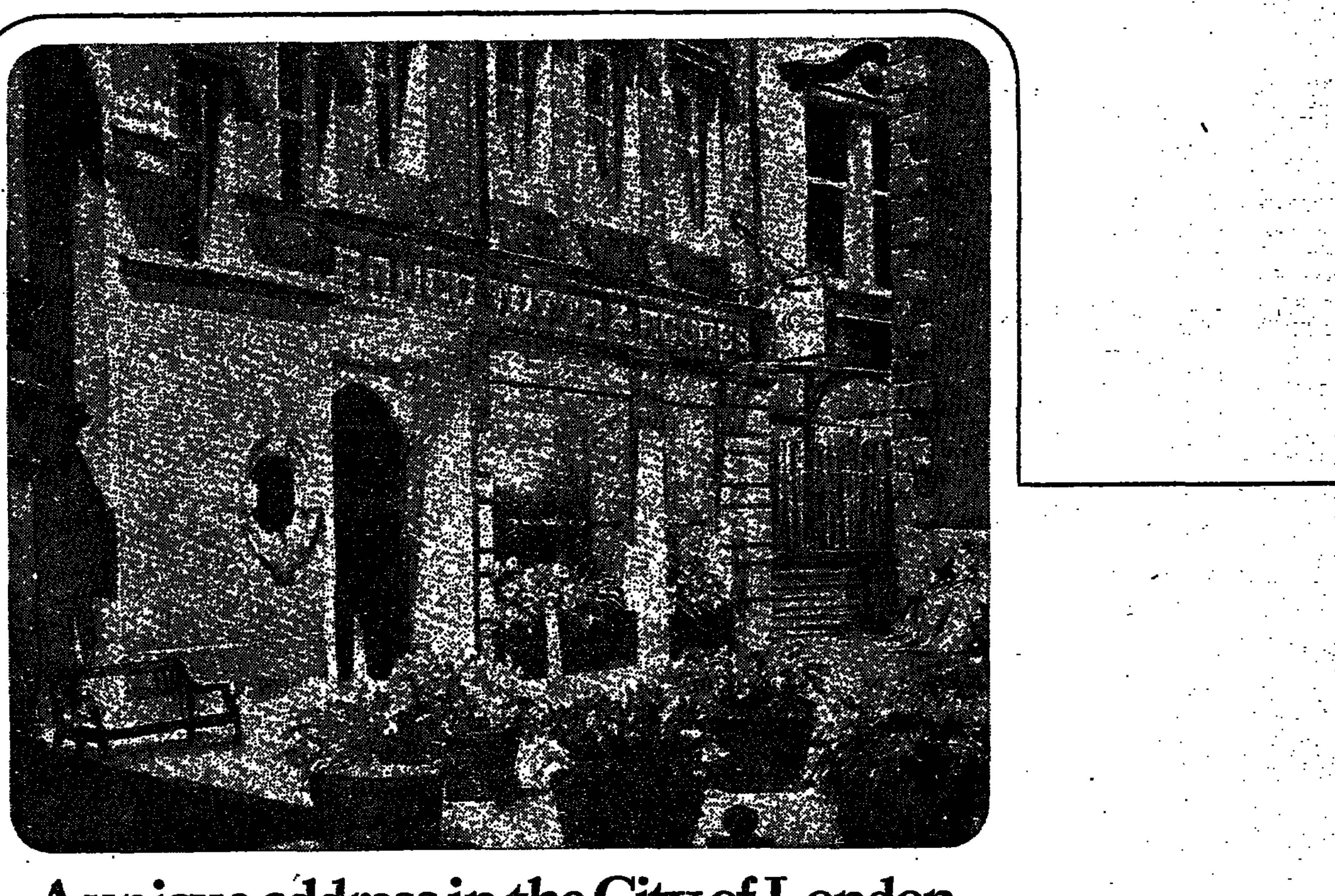
Barcelona Car Plan

BARCELONA, Dec. 9 (Reut —A 100-block area near the d of this industrial port will closed to traffic most of the during the Christmas hol season—not to combat the crisis, but to let pedestrians more safely.

Bank Stock Quotati

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid
Bankamerica	44½
Baystate Corporation	24⅝
Cleveland Trust	69⅝
Detroit Bank Corporation	38
Fidelity Corporation Pa.	35½
First Nat. Bank Cinn.	27⅞
First Nat. Bank Maryl.	30⅝
Franklin Nat. Bank N.Y.	17⅜
Girard Corporation	42⅝
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	36⅝
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil.	23⅝
Lincoln First Banks	32⅝
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	44⅝
Nat. City Bank Cleveland	26⅞
New England March. Boston	18⅝
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	30½
Pitts Nat. Corporation	29⅝
Prov. Nat. Corporation	26⅝
Secur Pac. Corporation	22⅝
Shawmut Ass. Boston	36⅝
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	32⅝
U.S. Trust New York	39⅝
Unit. Va. Bankshares	27⅝
Virginia Nat. Bank	21⅝



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هكذا من الأصل

Eurobonds

(Continued From Page 9)
...llion issue which had been ex-...ected to carry a coupon of 9 1/4 ...rcent.

This leaves only one issue on ...fer—$30 million of 15-year ...per for the European Invest-...ent Bank, which is expected to ...rry a coupon of 8 1/2 percent. ...e issue is $30 million smaller ...an had been anticipated and ...e coupon is a quarter-point ...gher.

...talian authorities have not ex-empted the issue from their foreign exchange controls, so Italian investors will not be participating in the offering. Given the uncertain state of the market and the usual very tight conditions offered by the EIB, potential co-managers of the issue were asked to indicate to lead manager Banca Commerciale Italiana how many bonds they could place. Upon receipt of these indications, 18 banks were invited to join BCI in the management group; these indications varied from $1 million to $1.5 million per bank—thus, the decision to limit the size of the loan to $30 million.

Few bankers expect to find any significant retail demand for these bonds—yields available on the secondary market, albeit for lesser quality names, are much higher—and many admit that they will simply have to warehouse the bonds. So why participate? "Good politics," they said.

Fresh signals that Japanese borrowers, absent from the market since 1971, will be returning were given with news that Orient Leasing Co. is doing a private placement in the Asian-dollar market, paying 8 3/4 percent for $10 million. The loan is for a special project, which explains the odd nine-year-and-one-month maturity.

The company is able to raise money on better terms in Asia as it is better known there than in this market. (Late last month the Bank of Tokyo raised $25 million at 8 5/8 percent here.)

The credit squeeze currently under way in Japan and the reluctance of the monetary authorities to see any fresh outflow of funds in light of the deterioration in the nation's balance of payments and the rundown in its reserves is giving the Japanese new incentive to borrow abroad.

For now, however, the authorities are only allowing Japanese firms to borrow for investment outside Japan, as bringing money raised abroad home only threatens to worsen domestic inflation.

The pace of these borrowings is expected to pick up early next year. But if the balance-of-payments and reserve positions continue to worsen, companies may be encouraged to borrow abroad and bring the money home, Japanese bankers report.

The non-dollar sectors of the bond market remained shuttered to new business as prices on the secondary market continued to deteriorate. The most active market was again in deutsche mark bonds, where prices fell another 3 to 5 percent, pushing yields in some cases as high as 10 1/2 percent.

The syndicated bank loan business remains as strong as ever with Mexico seeking $500 million. The floating-rate loan would be pegged at half a percentage point over the six-month interbank rate for the first four years and at five-eighths over for the final three years. However, a number of banks are refusing to participate, complaining that any spread under three-quarters of a point is not profitable.

In the continuing trek of U.K. bodies to the international market, state-owned British Leyland Motor Corp. has borrowed $50 million for five years at one-half a point over the London interbank rate.

International Institutions (7-15 Years)

Dec. 12: 9.24 %, Nov. 28: 9.17 %.

Industrials (7-15 Years)

Dec. 12: 8.84 %, Nov. 28: 8.80 %.

Industrials (3-7 Years)

Dec. 12: 8.59 %, Nov. 28: 8.48 %.

Market Turnover

	Dec. 7	Nov. 30
Cedel	$153.0 mil	$209.0 mil.
Euronuclear	$319.9 mil.	$213.0 mil.

Insurance Stocks

...lCityIns .12	2	7¼	7⅜	
...nBkrInsFla .20	7	9½	10	
...nkrLfFla .20b	3	15	16	
...n Family Cp	90	5⅝	6¼	+ ½
...nFidelLfe .08b	27	5⅛	6	+ ¼
...nFoundLf .30e		2⅝	2⅝	
...nFndrsLf .10b	3	9¾	10⅛	
...n Guarnty Fin	18	3½	4	
...nHeritgeLf .26	14	16⅛	17	+ ¼
...n Income Life	221	8	9	− ¼
...nIntlGrp .26	73	77¼	78	+1¼
...nIntlRein .15h	6	57	58	
...nIntlGrp pf 2	2	230	235	+6
...nInvstLfe .15r		2	2½	
...nNatlFinl .36	41	8	8⅝	+ ¼
...nPioneer Cp		4	4¼	
...nReinsur 1.20	28	24⅝	25⅞	+ ⅜
...nReserve .24	1	14	14¼	
...nStatesLf .05e	7	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅛
...nUndrwritr .22	5	10	11	− ¼
...sociads .05r	2	3½	3⅞	
...A Corp .45e	1	19¼	20	+ ¼
...ensSecLf .20	8	4⅛	4⅝	
...eficdlar Cp	z40	4¼	4⅝	
...ersdA .40	13	5	5¾	− ½
...ersdB .40	4	5	5⅛	− ½
...lfWeSla .40e	z50	16	17	
...eCapital .15e	4	2¾	3¼	+ ⅛
...tennl Cp .40e	7	24½	26	+ ½
...eneral Life		7	8	
...kersLf A .15e	8	4⅞	5⅝	
...kersLf B .15e		4¼	4⅝	
...ubb Corp 1.28	227	51	51½	
...adelLife Ins		3⅝	4½	
...istalSla Cp	30	4⅝	5⅛	− ⅛
...lege Univ	2	9¼	10¼	− ¾
...onLf&Ac .20	31	27	29	+1
...umbia Nat'l	2	3	3½	
...mbine Ins .40a	645	9¼	9½	
...inGenIns .72	106	51¼	51¾	+ ⅜
...l Am Lie .84	z25	13	13⅝	
...onState Life	3	6⅛	6⅝	− ⅛
...terionIns .24b	3	49½	51½	+1
...terionIns wt		15½	16¼	
...m&Frst 1.40a	177	20⅝	21¼	− ¼
...mFor pf2.40	z61	66	70	
...ham Life .80	12	24	25	+1¼
...C Corp .52	40	36	37	+1
...oradoGen s	4	3	3½	− ⅛
...pFirMar .15e	24	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
...pire Gen	13	2	2⅝	
...ployrCas .80a	18	28	30	
...ilLfelowa .30	33	14¼	15	+1¾
...ltLfWash .36	6	13¾	14¼	
...elsiorNY .60		13½	14½	
...IC Corp	116	8½	9½	+1¼
...ally Life	14	7½	8	+ ⅛
...m HomLf .30	z27	5½	6½	
...mNewWL .12	22	55½	57½	− ½
...mers Grp .76	25	46½	47½	− ½
...ICpVa .20	105	4¼	4½	+ ⅜
...stUnLfe .40e	48	21⅜	22¼	+ ¼
...SecGrp .32	33	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
...AmFin .28		12	13	
...olonyLfe .28		8¼	9¼	
...Executive Cp		4½	5½	
...ederLf .32a		10	13	
...t United Inc		2	2⅛	
...ndatnFinl Cp		1	1⅜	
...nders Finl	34	2⅛	2⅝	
...nklin Life .60	196	26¾	27½	
...Enterprises	12	1⅜	1⅝	
...Reinsur .40	28	190	194	−1
...WashCp .72	22	5½	6¼	+1
...eLIAcc .08r	6	9½	10	
...EmpIns .80	749	42½	43	+ ½
...EmplyIn wt	16	21¼	22¼	
...EmpLfe .28	1	55½	56½	+ ¼
...mwith Lf	127	2⅞	3⅜	− ⅛
...iquity Finl	23	11½	13	+2¼
...mith Cp .40	114	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
...eaty Nat		3¼	4	
...llion Intl	135	1⅞	2⅛	
...lim Nat .10e		4½	5	
...verIns .30	2	11¾	12¼	
...nBmBlr 1.56	3	35	36½	+ ¼
...nBenef .84	11	24½	25½	+ ½
...nSecurLf .58	9	37½	39½	
...rdMan .07e	1	7⅛	7⅝	
...Ebly Life	4	2½	2⅞	
...eLifeAcc 1.44	171	18½	19¼	
...naGrp .50	35	15½	16	+ ¼
...call Finl	1	2	3	− ¼
...finci .20	67	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅛
...Holding		3¼	3⅝	

InterstateCp .20	128	9¼	9⅝	+1⅛
InvestGrnty Lfe		11	13	
InvHeritKy .07e	z29	6⅛	6⅞	
Inv Ins Co Am		2⅝	3¼	
JeffrsnNatLf .20	10	20¼	21¼	− ¼
Kemperco Co .80	50	20¼	21	− ½
KyCentLfe .18	114	5⅝	6⅛	
LamarLife .40		11½	13	
LibertyNat Lfe	125	32½	33	− ½
Life Am Bost s		1⅜	1⅞	
LifeInsGa .46	16	17¼	18	+ ¼
LifeInv Inc	106	12½	13¼	+ ½
Lifesurance Cp	z51	2⅞	3	
LincIncLf .40a	1	6½	7¼	
La Sou Life	12	5¼	5⅝	
LoyalAm LifeIns	6	7	7½	+ ⅛
Manch LfeCas	30	2¾	3½	
Manhatt Lfe .32e	17	3⅝	4⅛	
MassGen Lfe	1	3⅝	4⅛	
McMillanCp .08e	z84	9	10⅛	
Mercury Gen .30	13	13	13¾	
MidwNat Ohio		10	10¾	+ ¼
MidwstUnLf .49r	25	11⅛	12⅛	
ModernAmLf .14	3	3½	4	− ⅛
ModrnSecL .10e	15	2¼	2½	
MonarchCap .44e	100	9⅝	10	
Monumntl Corp	64	17	17¾	+ ¼
MotClAmIns .14	17	7½	8	+ ¼
MutSavLfe .40e	14	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
NN Corp 1	22	17¼	18¼	
NatLife Fla	28	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
NatOldLine .20	159	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
NatResLf .34		8¼	9	
NatSecurIns s	2	3⅛	4⅛	
Nationwidelf .55	z8	26	27	
NoreastHrt .80a	3	17½	19	
NorNatLfe .12e		2	2⅝	
NrwstNatLfe .45	37	16⅝	16⅞	− ½
Oh Casualty 1.04	44	42⅝	43½	+ ¼
OldRepInt .70a	59	16	17	81
PacStd Life	42	1⅞	2⅛	− ⅛
PeerlessIns .50	2	9½	9⅞	
Penn Life	4047	2	2¼	+ ¼
PeoplesProt B	4	1	1½	− ⅛
PhilaLife .44b	239	19½	20	+2
PledmtMan .14	17	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
PreferdRisk .12e	47	13¾	14¾	+ ½
Pres Life		3	3⅝	
ProtectiveLfe .44	7	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
ProvidLfeND .24		7½	8	
ProvLfe&Acc .80		72	75	
Reliable Lfe .60a	z45	15½	16¼	
RepNatLfe .25	98	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
Safeco .90	130	45½	46	− ¾
StPaulCos .72	173	45½	46	+ ¼
SecurAmLfe .10r	4	6⅛	6⅝	
SecurConn Lfe	5	13¾	14½	+ ¼
SecLfe&Acc .36	z70	9	9½	
Secur Life Ga	1	17	18½	
So Caro Ins .36	10	15¼	16	
SouUnAla .10e	30	5	5¾	+ ⅛
SouthlandFin .30	48	22⅝	23⅝	
Sowstrn Lfe .80	201	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
SovereignCp .05h	3	6¾	7	¼
StdLifeIns .28	11	6⅝	6⅞	
StdSec Life	7	5⅞	6¼	
Statesm Grp .19r	19	3¾	4¼	+ ⅛
Sunset LfIns .26r	2	15	17	
SuretyFinl .05e	27	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
ThomJeffLf .10e	10	4¼	5	
TimeHolding .30	19	14¼	15¼	+ ¼
TitleIns Minn .42		11	12½	
Transport Life	30	3	3⅝	+ ¼
Unac Intl	12	4¼	5	+ ¼
Unicorp		18⅝	19⅝	− ¼
Unicom Ins Grp	19	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
UnitAmer Life	2	2⅛	3	
UnitBenfitLfe 2	z14	180	195	
UnitFireCas .64e	8	16¾	17½	+ ½
UnitFireIns .50e		7	7¾	− ¼
UnitLibtyLf .20e	3	3¼	4	
UnitSav Life		1⅞	2⅛	
UnitSvcsLfe .28b	8	11⅝	11⅞	
Variable Annut	6	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Vico Corp	26	3	3¾	+ ⅛
WashingtnNat .60	34	16	16¾	
WashNat pf2.50		30¼	31¼	
WestnCasSur .64	37	20⅝	21½	− ½
WestnStaLf .22r		6⅝	6⅞	
Windsor Lfe	1	3⅞	4¼	
WiscNatLfe .20e		13	15	
World Svc Life	23	11	11⅝	+ ¼
Zenith Nat Ins	2	3⅝	4¼	
Zenith United	z46	2½	3	− ⅛

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account
DM Basis

...Africa 8¾-82	99¾	100¾
...ralia 8-88	98¼	99½
...a Mezzogiorno 6¾-78	90¼	91¼
...ado 7-80	97¾	98¾
...trest 8⅝-85	101¾	102¾
6⅞-80	95⅝	96⅝
7-84	95¾	96¼
8-86	97¾	98¾
...A 5⅝-85	87¾	88⅜
6⅛-88	89⅜	90¼
7¼-78	97¼	98¼
8½-79	101¼	102¼
...munautes Urb. 8-86	99¼	100¼
...it Nat. 8-89	98¼	99¼
6⅜-77	98¼	99¼
...mark (Kingd.) 8-88	98¾	99¾
...B. (Irl.) 8½-86	98⅝	99⅝
...m 7-78	98¾	99¼
...m 8¼-88	98¼	99¼
...m 9¼-80	104¼	105¼
...ento 5½-78	94¾	95¾
...ter 6⅞-84	88⅝	89⅝
...ran 6-78	94¾	95¾
...toba 7-89	94¾	95¾
...itoba 9⅝-83	105¼	106¼
...y 8-86	99¾	100¾
...es Kommunalb. 7¾-88	97¾	98¾
...h Scot. 8-84	99⅞	100¼
...rnes 6-80	94¼	95¼
... 6⅞-83	94¼	95¼
... 4 6¾-77	99¾	100¾
...R. 8-88	98¾	99¾
...P 7⅜-88	97¼	98¾
...ev 7-84	94¼	95¼
7-91	85½	86½
...nd 8½-88	98¾	99¾
...Oil Ind. 8-88	94½	95½
Tenneco 7¾-88		88½
Worldbank 6½-82		80¾
Worldbank 6¾-87		82¾

Deutsche Marks
(Average Price)

...ralia Oil 7-87	85
...nhagen 6¾-87	71½
...tanida 6⅞-87	76¾
...tanida 7⅝-87	89½
...tler 8-85	94.10
...Council 7¾-88	88¾
...DM 6¼-87	78½
...fima 6¼-87	81.90
7⅜-83	89¾
...nd 7-82	83.15
...nersley 6¾-87	79
6⅝-87	80.65
6⅛-82	78½
6⅝-87	79¾
8½-85	97.15
...Zealand 7-87	83
...rio Hydro 6¾-87	79½
...rio Hydro 7½-88	90½
...ec 6½-87	80½
...ec Hydro 6¾-87	80¾
7⅛-88	90

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-88	90½	92½
Brazil 8-84	92	94
CECA 8-85	98½	100½
E.N.E.L. 7½-86	91	93
Eurofima 7¾-81	91	93

*For trading in DM.

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6⅞-87	91½	92½
EIB 7-88	95½	96½
Burmah 7-88	90½	91½
Cons. Eur. 7-87	94	95
Denmark 6⅞-87	87½	86½
Gr. Met. Hot. 6¾-87	84½	85½
Finland 7-87	88½	89½
ISE 6½-87	83½	84½
Oslo 6⅞-87	88	89
Reed 6⅞-87	85½	85½
Slater 7½-87	84½	85½

French Francs

Air Liquide 8½-78	95½	96½
BASF 7½-87	87½	88½
Caisse N. Tele. 7½-84	89¼	90¼
EIB 9¾-81	92½	93½
Gervais Danone 8-87	81	83
New Zealand 7½-87	84½	85½
Oslo 7½-87	84½	85½
Petrol BP 7-80	91½	92½
Quebec 7½-87	86½	87½
Renault 7½-87	84½	85½
Rhone-Poulenc 7½-87	88	89
Roussel UCLAF 7-79	95	96
Ugine Kuhlmann 8-78	95	96
World Bank 7½-87	84½	85½

Guilders

ABN 6-79	86	87
Amro 7¼-80	94½	95½
BP 6-79	86	87
Euro 5¾-79	85	86
EIB 6-82	82	83
Govett 6½-79	90½	91½
KLM 6-79	86	87
Mees 5¾-79	85½	86½
Michelin 6½-79	90	91
Philips 6-79	87	88
South Africa 7¼-78	92	93
Thyssen 7½-76	94	95

Kredietbank Indices

	Nov. 29	Dec. 6
U.A.	103.9	102.3
D.M.	88.4	83.7
ECU	100.7	100.7
F.F.	102.2	99.8
F. Lux.	102.5	100.6

(Basis Dec 31, 1970: 100).

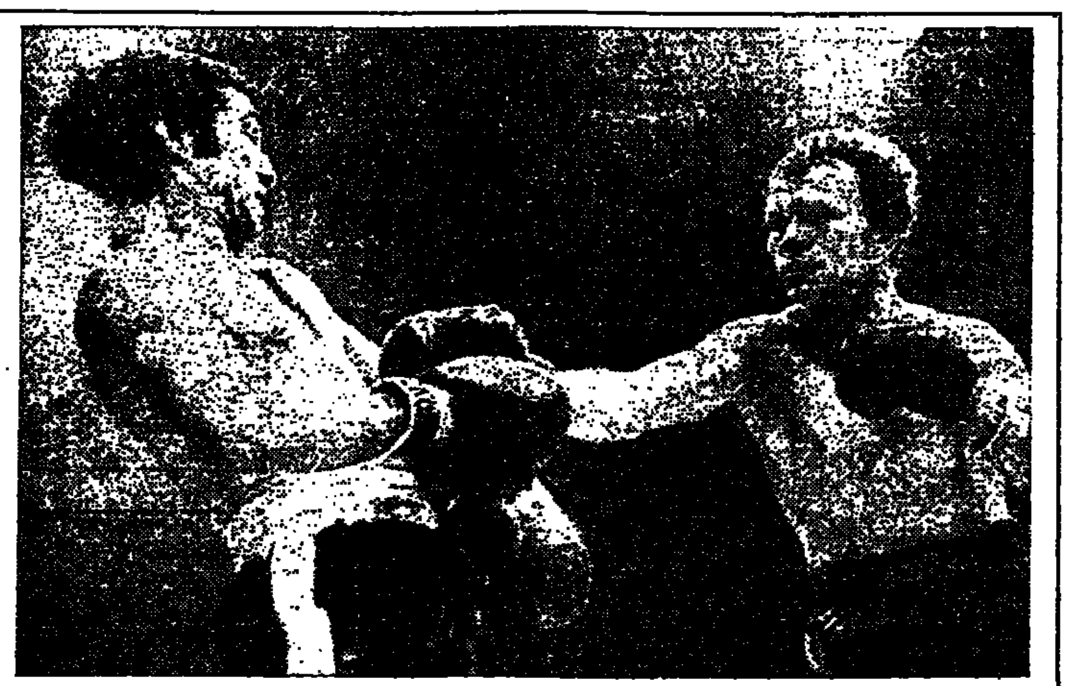
U.S.-Soviet Trade Tops $1.2 Billion In First 10 Months

MOSCOW, Dec. 9 (NYT).—The United States moved within range of becoming the Soviet Union's largest Western trading partner this year with more than $1.2 billion in two-way trade during the first 10 months of 1973.

The American Embassy here disclosed that U.S. exports to the Soviet Union nearly tripled over last year's figures and even the modest level of Soviet exports to the United States had doubled.

In 1972, the United States was the Soviet Union's sixth largest free-world trading partner, behind West Germany, Japan, Finland, Britain and France, in that order.

But already in the first 10 months of this year, the total of $1.1 billion in U.S. exports to the Soviet Union and $160 million in Soviet exports to the United States has topped West Germany's record performance of $1 billion in two-way trade a year ago.



RETREAT—Italian challenger Ugo Poli, left, steps back from the right hand of European super-featherweight champ Lothar Abend of West Germany during their bout in Hamburg. Abend retained the title with a 15-round decision over Poli Friday night.

United Press International.

Friday, Saturday College Basketball Results

FRIDAY'S GAMES

East

Wesleyan 75, Bates 73.
Williams 103, Tufts 92.
Iona 55, Columbia 51.

South

North Carolina St. 97, Vermont 42.

Midwest

Northeastern Ill. 97, St. Xavier 62.
Central Mich. 93, American U. 90.

Southwest

Texas Wesleyan 89, Bishop 83.
New Mexico St. 78, Brigham Young 72.

West

Montana 88, Southern Colo. 48.
Oregon 67, Sacramento St. 53.
Washington 81, Seattle 74.
Montana 88, Southern Colo. 48.
Hawaii 89, Westmont 74.

TOURNAMENTS

Creighton Classic

Oklahoma 93, San Diego St. 87.
Creighton 55, Air Force 42.

Mountaineer Classic

Oregon St. 88, Seton Hall 83.
W. Virginia 76, California 74.

Show Me Classic

Texas-El Paso 50, Kent St. 47.
Missouri 82, Cornell 45.

Steel Bowl

Florida St. 65, Clemson 58.
Pittsburgh 82, Duquesne 65.

Vanderbilt Invitational

Tenn. St. 63, Middle Tenn. St. 59.
Vanderbilt 82, Nebraska 58.

Aggie Invitational

St. Mary's (Calif.) 94, Sonoma St. 83.
Azusa 73, Cal Poly-SLO 71.

SATURDAY'S GAMES

East

Boston Coll. 73, Brown 71.
Canisius 104, Catholic U. 61.
Cincinnati 64, Temple 52.
Connecticut 62, Harvard 41.
Delaware 76, Lehigh 45.
Dayton 80, LIU 69.
Dickinson 86, Wash. Coll. 57.
Fairleigh Dickinson 68, N'eastern 62.
Hartford 78, Norwich 57.
Lafayette 68, Fordham 62.
Manhattan 87, Rutgers 78.
Ohio St. 72, Penn. St. 65.
Princeton 77, Villanova 70.
Rhode Island 92, Boston St. 84.
Syracuse 83, Army 66.
Trinity 96, MIT 64.
V. Va. St. 75, W. Va. Tech 69.
Yale 102, Holy Cross 92.

South

Louisville 91, Butler 81.
Memphis St. 100, Southern Miss. 73.
N. Carolina 103, Vermont 48.
Citadel 88, William and Mary 66.
Tulane 81, Georgia St. 63.
Virginia 104, Duke 82.

Midwest

American U. 85, Buffalo 76.
Arizona St. 71, Kansas St. 66.
Arkansas 83, Wabash 77.
Arkansas St. 91, South Florida 89.
Drake 80, Texas 72.
Illinois St. 72, Wash. St. 63.
Indiana 77, Kentucky 68.
Kansas 94, Northern Iowa 80.
Marquette 86, Iowa 70.
Miami (Ohio) 86, Purdue 85.
Notre Dame 94, St. Louis 65.
North Texas St. 107, Wayland Bap. 73.
Northwestern 76, Depaul 65.
NW Missouri St. 104, J.F. Kennedy 62.
Ohio U. 73, Eastern Michigan 54.
Oklahoma St. 90, Nebraska-Omaha 65.
Rice 79, Lamar 67.
South Carolina 74, Michigan St. 63.
Southern Cal. 71, Illinois 60.
Southwestern 89, Austin Coll. 79.
Stoughton 66, Oregon 46.
Toledo 84, Loyola 77.
Tulsa 84, NE Louisiana 72.
Wisconsin 88, North Dakota St. 60.

Southwest

Houston 91, Florida 73.
New Mexico St. 93, Brigham Young 74.
Texas Tech 72, Stetson 61.

West

Arizona 87, Cal Poly 54.
Colorado St. 75, Webber St. 68.
New Mexico 105, North Dakota 61.
UCLA 77, SMU 60.
Utah 93, Utah St. 85.
Wyoming 95, Denver 75.

TOURNAMENTS

Creighton Classic

Oklahoma 73, Creighton 70.
San Diego St. 87, Air Force 68.

Mountaineer Classic

West Virginia 78, Oregon St. 74.
Calif. 81, Seton Hall 76.

Randolph-Macon Classic

Randolph-Macon 85, Glassboro St. 61.
Virginia Un. 101, Elizabeth City St. 87.

Show Me Classic

Missouri 68, Texas-El Paso 56.
Kent St. 85, Cornell 49.

Steel Bowl

Pittsburgh 82, Florida St. 60.
Clemson 71, Duquesne 66.

Vanderbilt Invitational

Vanderbilt 67, Tennessee St. 66.
Middle Tenn. St. 76, Nebraska 65.

WHA Results

Friday's Games

Winnipeg 7, Toronto 4 (Johnson 2, Rizzuto, Bordeleau, Huck, Rousseau, Black; Carleton, Gibson, Simpson, Gibbons).
Minnesota 3, Vancouver 1 (Heatley, Morrison, M. Walton; B. Campbell).

Saturday's Games

Jersey 3, Chicago 1 (Reichmuch, Rivers, Perry; Backstrom).
Cleveland 2, New England 1 (Krake, Wiste; Harris).
Minnesota 4, Quebec 1 (Morrison, Heatley, McMahon, M. Walton; Guindon).

NHL Results

Friday's Games

Detroit 1, St. Louis 1 (Jarry; Sabourin).
Atlanta 2, Vancouver 0 (McCreary, Deadmarch).
California 4, Pittsburgh 3 (M. Johnston, McKechnie, Leach, J. Johnston; Pronovost, Lalonde, MacDonald).

Saturday's Games

Los Angeles 3, Atlanta 0 (Goring 2, Corrigan).
Minnesota 3, Detroit 0 (Hextall, Goldsworthy, Drouin).
Vancouver 3, Pittsburgh 2 (Ververgaert, Schmautz, Boddy; Lalonde, MacDonald).
Philadelphia 3, Toronto 1 (Kelly 2, Bladon, MacLeish; Turnbull).
Montreal 3, N.Y. Islanders 1 (Robinson, Lemaire 2; Westfall).
Boston 6, Buffalo 2 (Esposito, Orr, Bucyk, Hodge, Savard; Martin, Luce).

ABA Results

Friday's Games

Carolina 115, Virginia 110 (Cunningham 32, Caldwell 16; Gervin 25, Carter 20).
Indiana 105, Kentucky 97 (Daniels 22, McGinnis 18; Issel 28, Gilmore, Dampier 17).
Utah 121, San Diego 113 (Beaty 30, Boone 27; Lamar 25, Adams 15).
San Antonio 116, Denver 94 (Silas 25, Jones 24; Simpson 34, Roblsch, Green, Beck 11).
New York 138, Memphis 102 (Erving 39, Williamson 16; Thompson 20, Denton 16).

Saturday's Games

New York 102, Kentucky 87 (Erving 27, Kenon 18; Dampier 27, Issel 16).
Utah 121, Denver 111 (Beaty 30, Boone 21; Long 22, Jabali 21).
San Antonio 95, San Diego 85 (Jones 30, Silas, Averitt 16; Johnson 18, Lamar 16).
Indiana 113, Virginia 107 (McGinnis 25, Newton 19; Gervin 24, Eakins 21).
Carolina 99, Memphis 94 (Owens 20, Cunningham 18; Edge 27, Thompson 19).

NBA Results

Friday's Games

Phoenix 114, Capital 92 (Scott 40, Van Arsdale 20; Hayes 28, Chenier, Riordan 13).
Chicago 96, Cleveland 91 (Sloan 19, Love 18; Carr 18, Smith 16).
New York 113, Buffalo 106 (Debusschere 41, Frazier 24; Smith 27, McAdoo 26).
K.C.-Omaha 113, Philadelphia 102 (Walker 32, Lacey 21; Jones, Van Arsdale 20, Kimball 18).
Seattle 115, Los Angeles 111 (Haywood 29, Williams 22; West 27, Goodrich 22).
Milwaukee 116, Portland 86 (Allen, Dandridge 25, Robertson 14; Petrie 21, Smith 11).
Boston 116, Atlanta 112 (Havlicek, Cowens 24, Chaney 17; Hudson 30, Maravich 22).

Saturday's Games

Golden State 135, Los Angeles 111 (Barry 50, Russell 21; Hawkins 23, Goodrich 20).
Chicago 112, Boston 95 (Van Lier 36, Love 28; Cowens, Nelson, Kuberski 13, White 12).
Milwaukee 105, Philadelphia 92 (Allen 21, Robertson 18; Carter 24, Van Arsdale 20).
Detroit 108, Portland 91 (Lanier 28, Rowe, Norwood 24; Steele 19, Roberson 16).
New York 117, Atlanta 100 (Frazier 25, Bibby 22; Maravich 24, Bellamy 21).

Sports

China Issue May Cause Cuts in the Asia Games

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Dec. 9 (UPI).—All but one of the major world sports federations have told the International Olympic Committee they will withdraw from the Asian Games in Tehran next September if China competes at the expense of Taiwan, according to a highly-placed IOC source.

The presidents of 25 federations came to the IOC headquarters here last week to discuss the drafting of a new amateur rule for Olympic sport with IOC President Lord Killanin of Ireland and the three IOC vice-presidents, Count Jean de Beaumont of France, Hermann Van Karnebeeck of Holland and West Germany's Willi Daume.

The federations also were asked privately what their position was on the issue of China's participation in the Asian Games. China was voted into the Asian Games Federation and Taiwan expelled at a meeting in Tehran last month.

"We expected some of the federations to waver in their decision to withdraw their support from the games, but in all except one case, they seem united to boycott them," the source said.

He did not say which federation was the exception.

Killanin made clear during the Olympic congress in Varna, Bulgaria, that IOC patronage of the games would be withdrawn if Taiwan were not allowed to compete. Killanin said last week the decision would be discussed at the next IOC executive meeting here in February.

Although the loss of patronage would be a minor matter of prestige for the Iranian organizers, the loss of the organizing ability of the major federations in trying to stage athletics, swimming and boxing would greatly hamper the smooth running of the games.

Killanin made it clear he would not meet Hassan Rassouli, deputy organizer of the games, and therefore Rassouli did not come from Tehran.

The Asian Games Federation's decision has brought China to stage center in sport, even though it rarely competes outside its country in anything but table tennis or basketball.

"We all want China in the Olympic movement," Killanin says, "but not by the back door."

Oscar State, secretary of the International Weightlifting Federation, has put forward a suggestion to the Tehran organizers that they make the games an invitational meet and call them the Asian Games of Tehran.

This would mean that they could invite whom they pleased and the absence of Taiwan would no longer be a point of contention with the federations.

But other IOC sources said it appeared unlikely that the organizers will be willing to lessen the stature of the games still further and, instead, will count on the support of Africa and South America in carrying them through.

Jean-Claude Ganga, president of the Supreme African Sports Council, has given the Asian countries strong support to that end.

However, the IOC sources said a breakaway by Asia, Africa and South America, all of whom dislike the European domination of world sports bodies, into forming a third-world games was still a long way off.

More Sports News On Page 13

Cervantes Retains Title

PANAMA, Dec. 9 (AP).—Colombian Antonio (Pambele) Cervantes, the World Boxing Association junior-welterweight champion, defeated Japanese challenger Lion Furuyama by unanimous decision in a 15-round title fight here.



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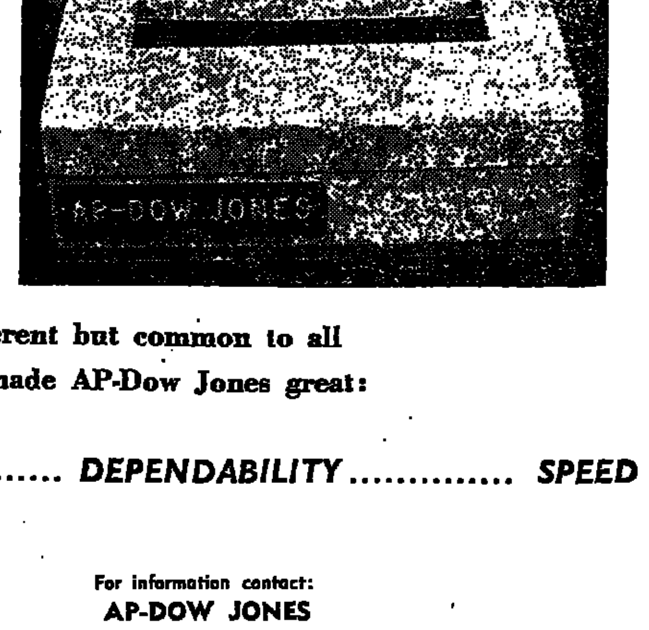
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India (air) ......$	46.00	86.00	Pakistan (air) ...$	46.00	86.00
Iran, Iraq (air) ..$	34.00	61.00	Persian Gulf (air).$	46.00	86.00
Israel (air) ......$	28.00	50.00	Saudi Arabia (air).$	34.00	61.00
Japan, Korea (air).$	55.00	105.00	Sierra Leone (air).$	46.00	86.00
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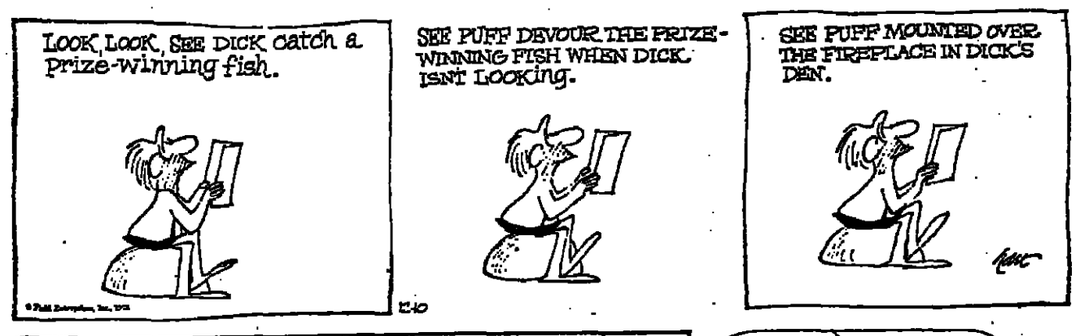
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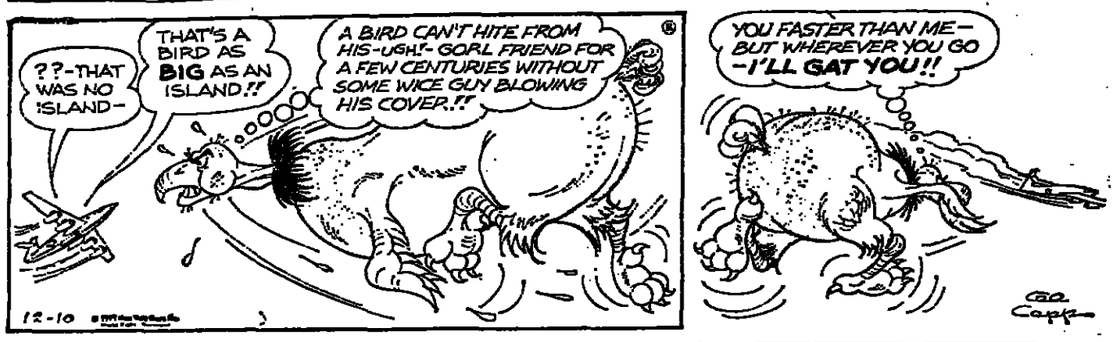
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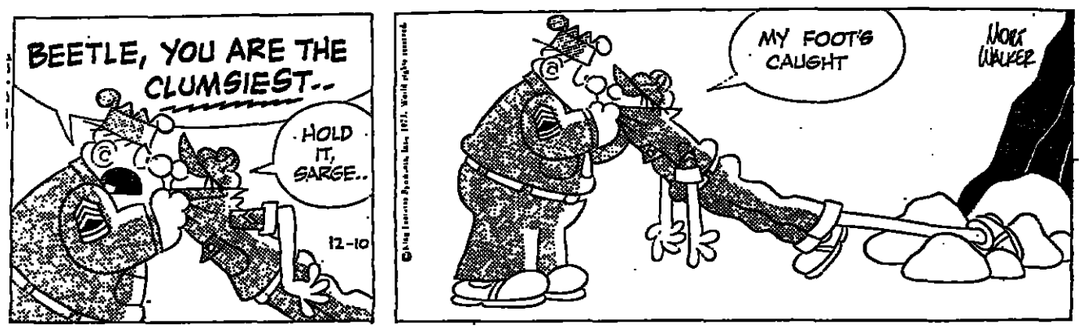
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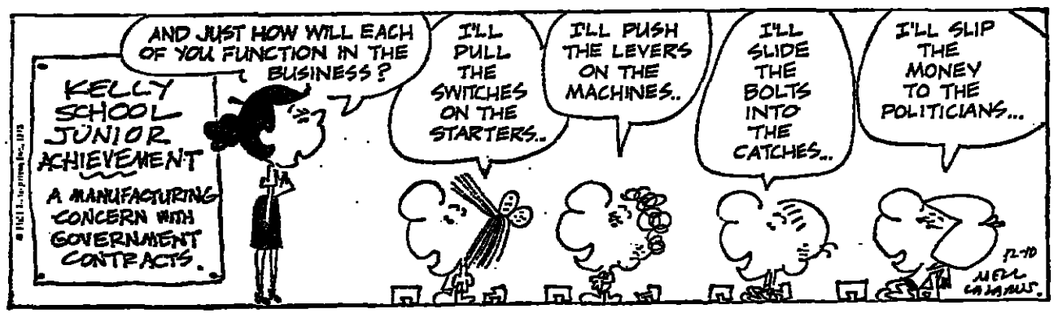
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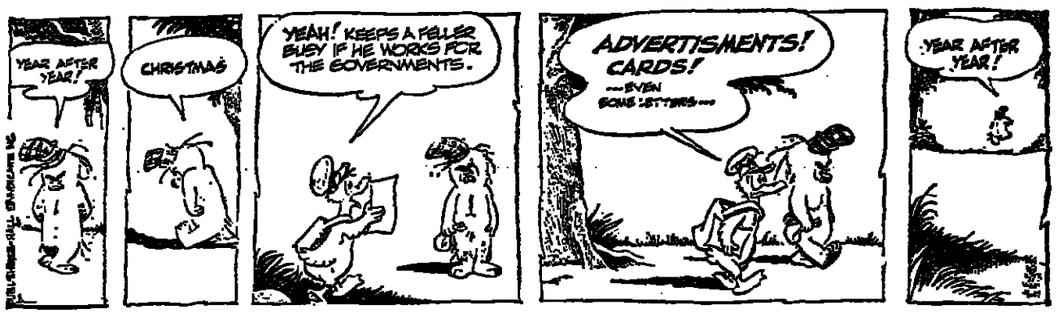
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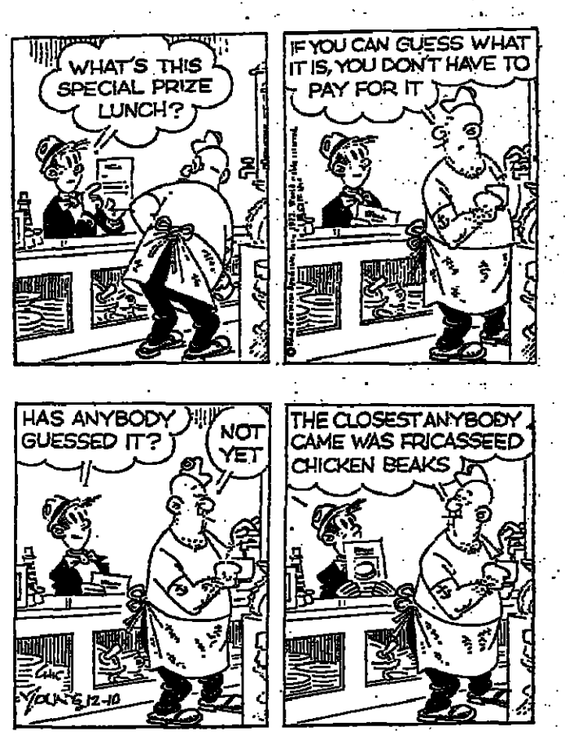
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RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS — By Robert Byrne

Savielly Tartakover, 1887-1956, derided combinational play in his epigram, "Sacrifices only prove that somebody has blundered." However, all his remark proves is that the Franco-Polish grandmaster was more than willing to sacrifice logic for wit.

Though it may have been intended all in fun, there are players who take it seriously. Such players have a great deal of explaining to do. Does it really make sense that the weakest kind of play—blunders—be regarded as the precondition for the highest achievement, sacrificial combinations?

Blunders cannot appear in a brilliancy-prize game because they demand too little from the victor; routine correct execution is enough to dispatch them. Sacrifices are prized because they give visible proof of an insight into the position confident enough to stake present losses of material for the sake of future gains.

Naturally, sacrifices do not materialize out of thin air; they can be justified only by some debility in the enemy position. However, it is often the brilliant combination alone that exposes the deep-lying weakness that might otherwise remain undetected.

Frontal Assault

The Rev. William Lombardy, who has long been one of America's top players, won the brilliancy prize for his game with Miguel Quinteros of Argentina in the recent Philippines International Tournament. Far from taking advantage of an error by Quinteros, Lombardy's stunning play calls into question the viability of a main branch of the Najdorf Sicilian.

Through White's 13th move, the game followed the course of Grefe-Browne, round 7 of the United States championship in El Paso. But instead of Browne's unsound pawn sacrifice, 13 . . . P-KN4?, Quinteros tried the more reliable-looking 13 . . . P-QN4.

Nevertheless, that didn't help at all, as Lombardy struck at once with the amazing knight sacrifice 14 NxKP!!, baring the Black king position. Quinteros did the best he could with 15 . . . K-Q1; on 15 . . . K-B1, Lombardy would have finished him even more quickly with 16 P-K5!, PxP; 17 P-B5!, PxP; 18 B-R5!, NxB (18 . . . Q-B5; 19 N-Q5!, NxB; 20 BxB mate); 19 BxBch, KxB; 20 N-Q5ch, winning the queen.

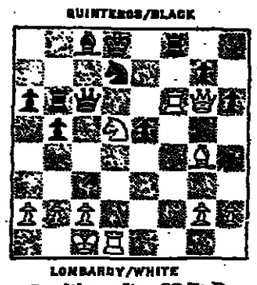
Against Lombardy's line-opening 16 P-K5! and 17 P-B5! Quinteros could not counter with 17 . . . P-N5 because of 18 PxP, PxN; 19 BxN, BxB; 20 RxB!, RxP; 21 P-K7ch!!, KxP; 22 Q-B7ch, K-Q1; 23 QxRch, K-K2; 24 R-K6 mate. Neither would it have done any good to return a piece to exchange queens with 20 . . . B-N4ch, for 21 RxB, QxQ; 22 RxQ results in decisive positional advantage for Lombardy.

The Wind-Up

Lombardy's sharp 21 B-N4! prepared his terrific exchange sacrifice 22 RxB!!, breaking the defense. Had Quinteros recaptured with 22 . . . RxB, Lombardy would simply have won the king-and-pawn ending emerging from 23 QxNP, R-K3; 24 B-R5!, Q-Q3; 25 Q-N8ch, Q-B1, 26 QxQch, NxQ; 27 NxRch, B-Q2; 28 NxB, NxN; 29 B-N4.

Quinteros's 23d move was a blunder, but he had no move, 23 . . . Q-Q3 succumbing to 24 NxR, QxN; 25 RxBch!, again followed by mate.

QUINTEROS/BLACK



LOMBARDY/WHITE

Position after 22 RxB

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Lombardy	Black Quinteros	White Lombardy	Black Quinteros	White Lombardy	Black Quinteros
1 P-K4	P-QB4	9 B-R4	Q-B2	17 P-B5	PxP
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	10 O-O-O	QN-Q2	18 BxN	BxB
3 P-Q4	PxP	11 B-K2	R-QN1	19 N-Q5	Q-B3
4 NxP	N-KB3	12 Q-N3	R-N1	20 RxP	R-B1
5 N-QB3	P-QR3	13 KR-B1	P-QN4	21 B-N4	R-N3
6 B-N5	P-K3	14 NxKP	PxN	22 RxB	PxR
7 P-B4	B-K2	15 Q-N6ch	K-Q1	23 Q-N7	R-N2
8 Q-B3	P-R3	16 P-K5	PxP	24 Q-K7 mate	

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

ROBERT FROST ON WRITING

By Elaine Barry. 138 pp. Rutgers University Press. $7.5

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I FIND Robert Frost's statements about poetry fully as poetic as his poems. In fact, I feel that some of them are even more poetic. This is not to be taken as a disparaging of the poems. It is simply that I have never heard anyone—including T.S. Eliot—say so many apt, eloquent, original, unexpected, far-reaching, helpful and practical things about the writing of poetry. Frost must surely be the world's most quotable critic.

Although I like a good number of his poems, they did not prepare me for his criticism, which I had not read at length before. His theory came out of his practice, Frost says, but it sounds as if everything that was too elegant for the "New Englandly" tone of his poems went into these reflections. As you probably know, in his poems he is determined to stay close to the soil, like low-lying vegetation or stone walls—but his critical remarks are like a night of gloriously lucid drunkenness.

Not that they are ever purple, affected, pretentious or sentimental. On the contrary, most of them can be verified out of our own immediate experience. It is my impression that Frost sounds more like a poet than anyone else ever has when he talks about this particular art. Suddenly, I wonder why other poets aren't more like this. When they are writing as critics, they often sound like critics.

Listen to Frost and you will see what I mean. "A poem is best read in the light of all the other poems ever written... Progress is not the aim, but circulation." "Enthusiasm must be forced through the prism of metaphor." "Griefs are not the same as grievances." "There are no two things as important to us in life and art as being threatened and being saved... All our ingenuity is lavished on getting into danger legitimately so that we may be genuinely rescued." Form liberates the poet, giving him access to "the almost incredible freedom of the soul enslaved to the hard facts of experience."

Style is "that which indicates how a writer takes himself and what he is saying... It is the mind skating circles around itself as it moves forward." "Belief—rapt belief—is best, not beliefs." "My poems... are all set to trip the reader head foremost into the boundless." "Every poem is an epitome of the great predicament; a figure of the will braving alien entanglements." "A poem begins in delight and ends in wisdom." "For me the initial delight is in the surprise of remembering something I didn't know I knew." Of "Walden" and "Robinson Crusoe," F says: "I never tire of being sh how the limited can make si in the limitless." Speaking of time in which the poet is writ he observes: "Fortunately, don't need to know how bad age is. There is something can always be doing with reference to how good or bad the age is."

Miss Barry, who is a profe of American literature in Australia, has done an admirable in "Robert Frost on Writi drawing on the poet's l prefaces, interviews, occas lectures and the available ters. In her long introduc she traces the poet's cri evolution, showing how gradually moved from tech to metaphysical preoccupat Though she gives Frost his she is not idolatrous, properly taxing him with missing Wallace Stevens as "i à-brac." I feel closer to I than to Miss Barry in his eva tion of Pound, but, like hi may be biased. And I do think Frost deserves to be c "fatuous" when he says that Eliot "is a pessimistic Chri I am an optimistic pagan."

"Robert Frost on Writing full of the kind of inspired vice I always hoped to get famous older writers when I a very young one. Like this example: "I never knew was meant by choice of w It was one word or n Though "facility" is the gre danger, a poem should no "worried into existence." If technique becomes too "insist it may take over the feelin the poem. "Intonations," natural sentence rhythms, the poem "live." Frost even so far as to claim that, fro mere intonations of indi voices in another room, he intuit meaning, emotion dramatic interaction.

He disliked free verse, com ing it to "playing tennis wit net down." Meter was nece to achieve tension, the "str relation" between form and material. "I like to drag break the intonation across meter as waves first comb then break stumbling ov shingle." Ordinary speec "only lovely when thrown drawn and displayed across a of the footed line." Thoug all grew up on Mother G irregularities have to be structed" to "ruffle the su and avoid monotony.

"Science," says Frost, "i into our heads that there be new ways to be new." he goes on to make a hil list of all the ways in t this "newness" was sough poetry through elimination subtraction, rather than other way around. I find torn between talking about and letting him talk for hi —but there is no space for The best way for me to e my feelings about this e ineffable book is to quote Hi own remark after reading poetry of D. H. Lawrenc wanted to go right to the that wrote it and say somet

Mr. Broyard is a book re for The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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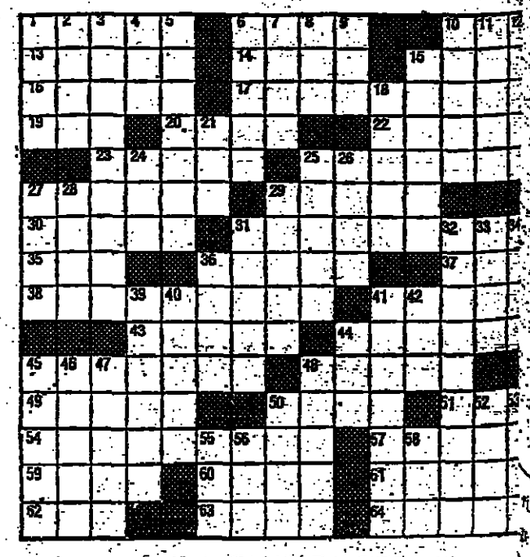
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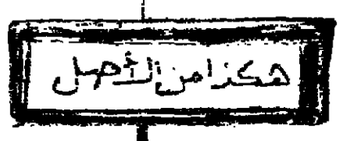
ACROSS

1 Warning device
6 Cheese
10 Vosges, etc.: Abbr.
13 In reserve
14 Word with gay or bag
15 Ulster
16 Skinflint
17 Toaster or iron
19 Moccasin
20 Formerly
22 Interrupt
23 Do a certain house job
25 *Airline listings*
27 Pure
29 Malibu or Miami
30 Eagle's nest
31 Belligerent
35 Old piece of clothing
36 Fates
37 State: Abbr.
38 Dictate
41 —— Free Europe
43 Weepy
44 Leopard or lynx
45 Type of battery
48 Memento
49 Hook, in biology
50 Early baby word
51 Knack
54 Primitive
57 Nero or Pan
59 Pets
60 Nobleman
61 Tend a fire
62 Scottish snow
63 Card
64 Unnatural

DOWN

1 Inclined way
2 Continent
3 Pink-slip news
4 Summer drink
5 Change a course
6 Decree
7 Sap
8 Snake
9 Torme
10 Period of time
11 Unspoken
12 British guns
15 Played back of the plate
18 Gum tree
21 Direction
24 "—— was saying"
25 French woma
26 Workshops
27 Complain
28 Listen
29 Kind of trap
31 Coconut fiber. Var.
32 Gauge
33 Coal deposit
34 Bacchanal's c
36 Protract, with "out"
39 Plays a guitar
40 —— fire
41 Backslide
42 Lion of God
44 Nurtured
45 Gets rid of
46 Hawk feature
47 End
48 Auto event
50 Defy
52 Native of Baluchistan
53 Family or Xa
55 Seine
56 Sailor
58 French summ





هكذا من الأصل

NFL Cards Upset Atlanta, Colts Surprise Miami

LANTA, Dec. 9 (UPI).—an Jim Bakken kicked six goals today to lead the ouis Cardinals to a 32-10 over Atlanta, virtually ing the Falcons out of a ard berth for the NFC ft.

Cardinals, playing without d quarterback Jim Hart, behind 10-0 midway through irst period, when Atlanta ted a fumble and a pass ception into a field goal and hdown.

with rookie Gary Keithley controls, St. Louis com- dominated play the rest way, holding the Falcons to of only 19 yards in the alf while forging back to a le. St. Louis continued its domination in the second half when Bakken kicked five of his field goals and had another blocked.

Bakken scored 20 points in the contest to give him a career of 1,002. His first field goal was a 35-yarder in the second period that cut Atlanta's margin to 10-3 and he added the tying conversion after Jim Otis climaxed a 62-yard St. Louis march with a one-yard plunge for the Cardinals' only touchdown.

Colts 16, Dolphins 3

At Baltimore, the Baltimore Colts, rising up behind a suddenly-tough defense, took advantage of the absence of Bob Griese to stun the Super Bowl champion Miami Dolphins, 16-3, in the biggest upset of the year in the National Football League.

The Colts, who had been beaten, 44-0, by Miami earlier this year and had been shut out by the Dolphins in their last four successive meetings, took out a 16-0 lead after three quarters and then hung on to thwart several Miami scoring threats in the final period.

Running backs Lydell Mitchell, with 104 yards, and Bill Olds, with 50 yards and a two-yard touchdown run in the third quarter, accounted for the majority of the Baltimore offense.

The Colts' other scores came on a 19-yard first quarter field goal by George Hunt and a two-yard scoring pass in the second quarter from quarterback Marty Domres to tight end Tom Mitchell.

Miami was quarterbacked by veteran Earl Morrall instead of Griese because coach Don Shula, with another AFC Eastern Division title already clinched, didn't want to risk an injury to Griese on the rain-slick field.

Saints 16, 49ers 10

At New Orleans, Archie Manning threw a 37-yard touchdown pass to Jubilee Dunbar and Bill McClard kicked three field goals to give the Saints a 16-10 upset victory over San Francisco.

McClard hit field goals of 19, 20 and 29 yards for the Saints, although he missed a 40-yarder in the first quarter.

The Saints, 5-7 on the season, took the lead 7-0 with 9:06 left in the first period when Dunbar caught Manning's pass on the three and went in for the touchdown. Manning later injured his arm and Bobby Scott played more than half the game in his place.

Lions 40, Bears 7

At Detroit, Bill Munson passed for two touchdowns and Mel Farr ran for two more as the Lions crushed NFC Central Division foe Chicago, 40-7, giving the Bears 10 losses for the season with one game remaining.

Munson hit 14 of 27 passes for 162 yards as the Lions leveled their season record off at .500 with a 6-6-1 record.

Errol Mann booted a pair of field goals for Detroit, one from 36 yards out and the other from 37.

Bengals 34, Browns 17

At Cincinnati, Ken Anderson threw three first-half touchdown passes to rookie Isaac Curtis—one a 70-yard bomb—as the Bengals took an important step toward the playoffs by whipping arch-rival Cleveland, 34-17.

Cincinnati, winning its fifth in a row and wrapping up a perfect 7-0 home slate, boosted its record to 9-4 and needs only to defeat Houston next week to win the American Conference Central Division title and move into the playoffs against the Miami Dolphins.

The loss dropped Cleveland to 7-4-2 and, coupled with Pittsburgh's victory over Houston, eliminated the Browns.

Eagles 24, Jets 23

At Philadelphia, cornerback John Outlaw returned an intercepted pass 45 yards for a touchdown to climax a comeback that lifted the Eagles to a 24-23 victory over the New York Jets.

Quarterback Al Woodall, playing because Joe Namath was sidelined with a swollen knee, piloted the Jets to a 17-0 lead in the first half before the Eagles' offense got going under the methodical direction of Roman Gabriel.

Gabriel drove the Eagles 63 yards in 56 seconds just before the half ended to score on a two-yard pass to Don Zimmerman and started the second half with a 62-yard scoring pass to Harold Carmichael.

Steelers 33, Oilers 7

At Pittsburgh, Terry Bradshaw, making his first start in six weeks, fired two touchdown passes, Roy Gerela kicked four field goals and the defense performed brilliantly to spur Pittsburgh to a 33-7 victory over Houston, virtually assuring the Steelers a playoff berth.

Snapping a three-game losing streak, Pittsburgh dominated the game throughout. The Steelers took a 17-7 halftime margin, holding possession more than 24 minutes and limiting the Oilers to 24 net yards and one first down.

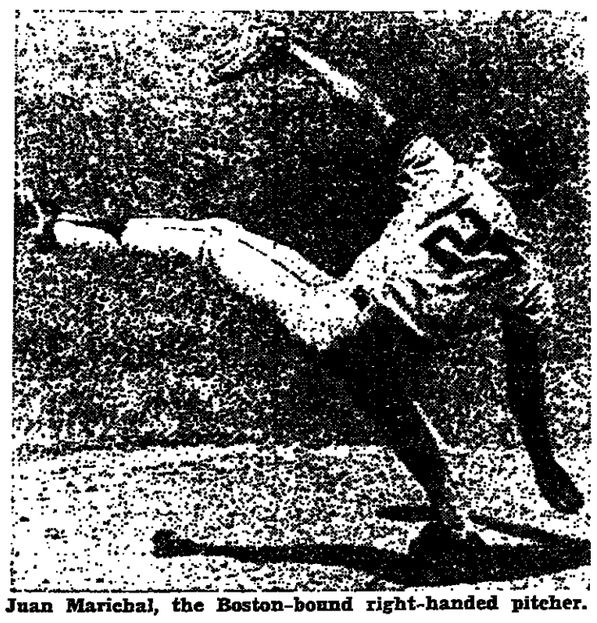
Houston crossed midfield only twice during the game—never after halftime—and was held to five first downs in the game. The Oilers fumbled the ball away five times and had four passes intercepted.

Bills 37, Pats 13

At Orchard Park, N.Y., O. J. Simpson ran for 219 yards to move within 60 of Jim Brown's one-season record, scored one touchdown and set up another with a 70-yard run to power Buffalo to a 37-13 victory over New England on a snow-covered field.

Simpson's yardage in 22 carries gave him 1,803 yards for the season, just 60 short of Brown's record set in 1963. The Bills have one game remaining, next Sunday against the New York Jets.

Rookie quarterback Joe Ferguson threw two touchdown passes to Bob Chandler, both in the second half—a 37-yarder and a six-yarder set up by Simpson's run from the Buffalo 20 to the New England 10.



Juan Marichal, the Boston-bound right-handed pitcher.

Marichal Sold To Boston by San Francisco

35-Year-Old Pitcher Has Top Active Mark

BOSTON, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Juan Marichal, the winningest active pitcher in baseball, has been sold to the Boston Red Sox by the San Francisco Giants for an undisclosed amount of cash, the Red Sox announced yesterday.

A club spokesman said, "All necessary paper transfers" were completed before the deadline for an inter-league trade.

Marichal, 35, who has spent all 14 years of his major league career with the Giants, agreed to the trade yesterday, the spokesman said. Under a new rule agreed to by club owners last spring, any player with more than 10 years in the league or more than five years with any one team, must agree to move before he can be traded.

Marichal, who won 11 and lost 15 with the Giants last season, has won 238 games overall, one more than Bob Gibson of St. Louis. He has won 20 or more games six different years.

Red Sox spokesman Bill Crowley said the team "will assign a player within the next day or two to make room for Marichal" on its 40-man roster.

Other Deals

On Friday, Boston and St. Louis completed a six-player trade, with the Red Sox sending pitchers John Curtis, Lynn McGlothen and Mike Garman to the Cardinals in exchange for pitchers Reggie Cleveland and Diego Segui and minor league infielder Terry Hughes.

The deal ended all speculation of a trade between Cleveland and Boston, which would have had the Red Sox receiving former Cy Young Award pitcher Gaylord Perry from the Indians in exchange for Curtis, McGlothen, Garman and first-baseman Cecil Cooper. Curtis, 25, a left-hander, posted a 13-13 record with a 3.58 earned-run average last season and McGlothen, 23, had a 1-2 record and an 8.20 ERA. Garman, 24, appeared in only 12 games for Boston without a decision and had a 5.32 ERA.

Cleveland, 25, a right-hander, was 14-10 with a 3.01 ERA, while Segui, 35, a reliever, was 7-6 with a 2.79 ERA.

Hughes, 24, appeared in 11 games for the Cardinals and had a .214 batting average, but played most of the season with Tulsa of the American Association.

Pittsburgh Deals Pitcher

The Pittsburgh Pirates traded right-handed pitcher Bob Johnson to the Cleveland Indians Friday for minor league outfielder Bill Flowers.

Johnson, 30, was 4-2 with four saves for the Pirates last season, appearing in 50 games, all but two of them as a reliever. The Pirates acquired Johnson three years ago from the Kansas City Royals along with shortstop Jackie Hernandez and Jim Campanis, in exchange for Fred Patek, Jerry May and Bruce Dal Canton.

Flowers, 21, played at Oklahoma City of the American Association last season, where he hit .267 with four home runs and 48 runs batted in.

Nastase Is Masters Tennis Titlist

Defeats Okker In Four Sets

By Parton Keese

BOSTON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—For the third successive year, Ilie Nastase of Romania justified the Grand Prix of Tennis system, winning the tournament today by defeating Tom Okker of the Netherlands, 6-3, 7-5, 4-6, 6-3.

Having accumulated the most points (610) among the 75 players who competed on the year-long grand prix circuit, the most money ($228,750) and headed the most ratings (all unofficial) as the No. 1 player in the world, Nastase proved his superiority by taking the Masters Tournament.

He picked up $15,000—Okker got $10,000—in the round-robin event that brought together the top eight point-scorers in the grand prix.

But though Nastase and Okker had the best records (Ilie lost only once and Tom was undefeated before today), the match was not of high caliber.

However, even when the 27-year-old Romanian is not at his best, he is hard to beat, and his mediocre shots were too much for Okker, 27, who started the match as poorly as anyone could remember.

Nastase broke service three times in the initial set, and from that moment Tom became a very angry Dutch master. He complained of double-hits off Nastase's racquet, about a ball that rolled on the court and distracted him; about Ilie's pointing one way and hitting a winner another way, and about footfaults.

Brought Out Worst

He said the judge wasn't calling quickly enough, and the umpire, Mike Blanchard, also the referee, wasn't following the rules.

Nastase seems to bring out the worst in his opponents. Okker admitted later that knowing what antics Ilie was capable of sometimes worked him up to a terrible state. All that frustration made Okker less effective.

He started coming on toward the end of the second set and, in the third, when he won four games in a row, he had Ilie complaining, too.



Ilie Nastase holds ice pack on arm after Masters match.

Before the match, Okker said that Nastase's game at its peak was possibly the world's best, but that in a three-of-five-set match, the Romanian had a tendency to let down, and that was what Okker counted on.

What he hadn't counted on, though, was his own inability to hit the kind of shots he is accustomed to hitting, and when he was broken three more times in the fourth set, his hopes were dashed.

Nastase, in good humor and bantering much of the way, hit a sharply angled forehand volley at match point, leaped in the air, hands high, and loosed a big cheer. The 1973 season had come to an end; he had won his 18th tournament.

Okker was lucky to have been in the final. He faced John Newcombe Friday night and the Australian had him at match point when suddenly he came up lame.

Tore Something

Although he said he could have played one more point and possibly have served an ace to win, Newcombe knew that he had torn something in his calf muscle and would not be able to play in today's final, in any case. He graciously defaulted to Okker.

It was a startling repetition of last year's Masters in Barcelona, Spain, when Tom Gorman had Stan Smith at match point, but retired because he knew his back was too strained to play the final the next day. Nastase went on to defeat Smith in the final.

The Masters system of dividing the eight players into two groups and playing a round-robin, with the two best in each group entering a semifinal elimination, was well received by the spectators and players.

akland Strengthens 1st-Place Hold

LAND, Calif., Dec. 9 Marv Hubbard and Charlie together ran for 200 including a touchdown h leading the Oakland to a 37-7 rout of the City Chiefs yesterday and closer to the AFC West

victory gave the Raiders -1 record and put them a head of the Denver Bronho meet the San Diego rs later today and then Oakland next week. The suffered their fifth loss ed to six victories and two nd thus were eliminated ny chance for post-season

ard, who usually plays his gainst the Chiefs, ran for han 100 yards and scored on a 31-yard dash up the middle in the first half when the Raiders opened a 20-0 lead.

Smith scored on a 10-yard run in the fourth quarter when the Raiders converted two pass interceptions into 14 points to make it a rout.

The other Oakland scores came on a pair of passes by Ken Stabler—a nine-yarder to Fred Biletnikoff and a three-yarder to Cliff Branch—and George Blanda added field goals of 20, 28 and 27 yards.

The Oakland defense, which had allowed only three touchdowns in five previous games, shut out the Chiefs for 38 minutes and 43 seconds before Mike Livingston ran 17 yards on a broken play for Kansas City's only score.

At Green Bay, the playoff-bound Minnesota Vikings, led by two Fran Tarkenton touchdown passes and the running of rookie Chuck Foreman, showed no mercy for numerous Green Bay mistakes, crushing the Packers, 31-7.

The Vikings, rebounding from the first shutout loss in 11 years a week earlier, scored touchdowns following a fumble recovery, an interception, a short punt and a blocked field goal and then added a field goal after another interception.

John Brockington provided the only real cause for joy among the Packers by rushing for 124 yards in 27 carries to climb over the 1,000-yard mark for the third time in as many years as a pro—a feat never before accomplished in the National Football League.

Boosts Austrian Lead

ns Hinterseer Wins Giant Slalom

DISERE, France, Dec. 9 —Hans Hinterseer of Aus- on the men's giant slalom ay and put his country into the lead at the open- the World Cup ski-racing

us Helmut Schmalzl and Gros placed second and Tim Hunter of Canada was and Switzerland's Edmund ann, recovered from a knee which kept him out for two years, was fifth. with the Austrian women six of the top 10 places men's downhill Thursday, day's victory by the 19- Hinterseer, the Austrians into the lead in World andings with 107 points, ed to runner-up West Ger- 46.

was third with 36 points nada fourth with 28. the Swiss, presently fifth points, were expected to up tomorrow in the men's ll, which closes the "Cri- of the First Snow" com- .

Austrians David Zwilling inhard Tritscher, and pos- alian Marcello Varallo, are chance of beating Swiss ll stars Bernard Russi, Collombin and Philippe

Heavy Snowfall

vy snowfall hampered the leg yesterday of the men's alom—the first run was iday—and also forced or- s to cancel the men's ll practice.

Gros, 18, and reckoned he most courageous among skiers, having recovered ultiple injuries which left n shorter than the other, isappointment yesterday. ad been first in the first alom run but then lost the second to take third ero's teammate, Schmalzl, lle, moved up from third nd place while Hinterseer rom third into the top .

og had a lot to do with ctory—and the Austrian axing experts were out at aking the temperature of w to help their Kitzbuehel

e again had a bad day— nch are in eighth post- cup standings—with their an in yesterday's giant Claude Perrot, managing th place.



Associated Press.

WINNER AND LOSERS—Austrian Hans Hinterseer takes first place in the giant slalom at Val d'Isère Saturday. Below, Ingrid (left) and Britt Lafforgue leave sadly after they and four men were dismissed from the French team.



Maravich Is Basketball's Peter Pan

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT).—In his first game for the Atlanta Hawks at Madison Square Garden three years ago, Pete Maravich was shooting when a member of the New York Knicks barely grazed his arm. When a whistle blew, Red Holzman jumped off the bench.

"Hey," the Knicks' coach shouted at the official, "he's not a superstar yet."

He is now. He's the National Basketball Association's leading scorer. He's also its leading showman. When he lopes across the court in his ragdoll manner, take a good look. He's an original. He describes himself as "a player of instinct" but so are many others. He's really a player of foresight. To him, the behind-the-back pass and the between-the-legs dribble aren't exactly passé, but they aren't enough.

He is thinking of the moment when he will be dribbling and, suddenly, "off the dribble, I'll slap the ball over the head of the guy guarding me as I'm going by him. I leave my feet, catch the ball and shoot while I'm still in the air." He smiles, thinking not only of the move but also of two points. Peter Maravich is basketball's Peter Pan.

"To me," he says, "basketball is almost like a form of art. It's improving all the time. In 20 years, there'll be no such thing as a chest pass as we know it, just like there's no set shot now. Not that my game will revolutionize basketball, but my style will influence a gradual evolution."

Whipping Passes

He foresees 6-foot, 8-inch players whipping passes behind their backs as often as he does now. Surprising as that might seem, it shouldn't be. Two decades ago, when Bob Cousy was popularizing the behind-the-back dribble, nobody thought that a 6-5 player would be able to do it. All that sleight-of-hand was for the relatively little men in the backcourt. Now, two decades later, Pete Maravich is one of those relatively little men in the backcourt, at 6-5.

"An act of deception," he says. "That's what this game is all about. It's got to be meaningful. Like if I'm on a two-on-one fast break. If I look to my teammate and pass to him every time, there's no deception. My pass would be intercepted eight times out of 10. But if I fake a pass behind my back, keep the ball and shoot; or pass behind my back, that's deception. That creates baskets.

"Other times I throw a simple straightaway chest pass, but that's deception, too. The guy guarding me isn't expecting it. He doesn't know what to expect from me. He's more concerned about a flashy pass. And when I throw a simple basic pass, he's not ready for it. He's expecting something else, so the chest pass goes right by him. In that situation, a chest pass is just as much an act of deception as a flashy pass. It's all got to have a purpose."

But with all his acts of deception, Pete Maravich doesn't remember noticing the startled look on a defender's face.

"Not really," he says, "because to see his face, I'd have to look back. Going by somebody, I've never looked back."

Son of a Pro

Recently described as an "old pro" at age 25, he has been a player of foresight for two decades. The son of a onetime NBA player, Press Maravich (his coach at Louisiana State), he was dribbling a basketball when he was 3 years old. When he was 8, he could spin the ball on one finger "better than I can now, because I was doing it all the time then." Growing up in Clemson, S.C., he often took a basketball with him to the movies, sat in an aisle seat and dribbled during the film.

"It was just a little movie house," he says. "Sometimes there might be only three people in it. The carpet on the aisle muffled the sound. I didn't bother anybody."

When he rode his bike two and a half miles to the YMCA there, he steered with his left hand and dribbled his basketball with his right. By the time he was 12, he "knew I was going to make a living playing pro basketball."

Now, with an average of 29.2 points, he's playing basketball as nobody ever quite did before. But leading the league doesn't satisfy him.

"I've led all kinds of leagues," says the shooter who averaged 44.2 points a game as an LSU senior. "Personal things like leading the league don't get you a cup of coffee. My obsession is to be on a championship team. As soon as I am, I'll retire. Definitely. Right then. Because then I will have been successful. I'm really only happy when I'm winning. Losses always bother me."

But if he retires after only one championship, Pete Maravich really will be an original.

ench Team, Faring Badly, Sacks 6 of Its Skiers

D'ISERE, France, Dec. 9 French ski team leader Martel, after consulting ent officials, fired six of tars today.

decision was immediately —by former team chief Bonnet, who called the inconceivable.".

is a Machiavellian, vicious rehensible move," Bonnet

nouncing his decision to six racers, Martel said is "a renewal and reju- of the team."

dismissed from the team ers Ingrid and Britt Laf- nd, among the men, Jean- ugert, Henri Duvillard, Russel and Roger Rossat-

men were practicing for 's downhill race when sion was announced. They ill on the slopes shortly oon when told they no longer belonged to the French team.

Bonnet, who resigned as team leader in 1968 after the Grenoble Olympics, took issue in particular with the sacking of Patrick Russel, a slalom specialist.

"Patrick for two years has been fighting to get back into shape and his dismissal especially makes me want to vomit," Bonnet said.

Martel, who is president of the French Ski Federation, said:

"After consulting the trainers and those responsible for the French teams, and in agreement with the secretary of state for youth and sport, I have decided to undertake a renewal and rejuvenation of the team." He then announced the sacking of the six skiers.

"This measure should make it possible to rebuild the climate necessary for a sound preparation for future competitions, particularly the next Olympic Games in Innsbruck in 1976."

Talk of Change

There had been talk of some measure of change in the French team—which has never performed as badly as at present—since the first World Cup races of the new season began here this weekend. But no one had expected Martel to go as far as he did.

The six racers dismissed today met in the afternoon to prepare a joint statement.

Britt and Ingrid Lafforgue, 25-year-old twins who run a ski store in Val d'Isère, come from a large racing family. Their Swedish mother, Mary Nilsson, was a champion in 1939 and their father, Maurice, was No. 2 ski racer in the world in 1937.

The twins have been skiing for France since the age of 16. Ingrid, with a more refined style than Britt, took the World Cup for the slalom in 1970.

Duvillard, 26, of Megève, is a downhill specialist and, with Augert, 24, of La Courbier, is the only man to have won at least one World Cup race every year since 1968.

Russel, 27, from Chamonix, missed winning the World Cup in 1970 by only four points—Karl Schranz won—and nearly won the slalom at the Sapporo Olympics. He had clocked the best time in the first leg but, in the second, he finished with a left instead of a right turn and hit the hay banks.

Rossat-Mignod is 29 and from Megève. He had been on the French team for 11 years and, although seldom winning major races, always has had consistent placings in the top 20.

Surprised by Dismissal

After their meeting, the six skiers came to the race competition press rooom and Britt Lafforgue, her eyes glistening with tears, read this statement:

"In the name of the six skiers excluded from the French team, we were surprised by this decision. We regret not having had the possibility of putting our point of view to those who took this decision.

"We are extremely touched by the support shown by former members of the French team. We are sure that we still have a role to play in the French team and, when we are better informed about the exact reasons for our exclusion, we will be able to give more information."

re Sports News On Page 11

Zaire Qualifies For World Cup, Beats Morocco

KINSHASA, Zaire, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Zaire defeated Morocco, 3-0, in the African zone of the World Soccer Cup qualifying tournament today to take its place in the finals next June in West Germany.

Morocco, which needed to win the match to keep its hope alive in the round-robin playoff, also involving Zambia, held Zaire to a 0-0 first half.

But three goals sealed the match for the home team and made them the 14th team to qualify for the World Cup finals.

Zaire defeated Zambia, 2-0 and 2-1, and has a maximum six points from three games, while Morocco has only two points from three games, having lost 4-0 in Zambia.

The other countries which have already qualified are Brazil, West Germany, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Australia, Italy, Holland, Poland, Bulgaria, Scotland, East Germany and Sweden.

Trevino Leading Mexico Tourney By Two Strokes

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Lee Trevino scored a three-under-par 69 yesterday to take a two-stroke lead after three rounds of the Mexican National Open golf tournament, overtaking the front-runner of the first two days, freshman Ed Byman.

Trevino had an over-all 209, Mexican Victor Regalado had 211 and Byman and Lon Hinkle were tied at 213.

On the 17th green, Regalado was working on a birdie that would move him into a tie with Trevino. But a priest began saying mass in a church just across the road, his words amplified by outdoor loudspeakers. Distracted, Regalado three-putted for a bogey five.

"I kept waiting for that darn church bell to start peeling again," Regalado said. Grim-faced, Regalado waited for the mass to end before teeing off on 18. He finished with a 33-35—68.

Cycling Record Set

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Belgian cyclist Patrick Sercu beat the world record for the 500 meters flying start yesterday with a time of 28.8 seconds at the Olympic Velodrome here.

Observer

39 Footsteps

By Russell Baker


Baker

WASHINGTON—As the 40th Vice-President of the United States, Gerald Ford will follow in many famous footsteps.

The 39th Vice-President, for example, was Spiro Agnew, who made history by becoming the first Vice-President to resign in order to stay out of jail.

The 38th Vice-President, Hubert H. Humphrey, had the distinction of having run for office longer than any American except the 36th Vice-President, Richard M. Nixon.

The 37th Vice-President, Lyndon B. Johnson, had the dullest vice-presidency in history, but later compensated for it when, as President, he did the most quintessentially vice-presidential thing ever done. He set out for Australia to attend a funeral and ended up flying full circle around the world.

Richard M. Nixon, the 36th Vice-President, made history by running for public office longer than any American except the 38th Vice-President, Hubert H. Humphrey.

Alben W. Barkley, the 35th, was the only Vice-President ever to be called "the Veep." Harry S Truman, the 34th, was the only Vice-President with a middle initial that didn't stand for a name, and Henry A. Wallace, the 33d, was the first ever to write to a guru.

John Garner, the 32d Vice-President, became famous by telling Lyndon Johnson that "the vice-presidency isn't worth a pitcher of warm spit." This was nothing compared to the history made by Charles Curtis, No. 31, when he became the first Vice-President to contract gout from over-indulgence in gooseberry tarts.

Charles G. Dawes, the 30th Vice-President, was the first Vice-President who couldn't count, and for this reason frequently insisted that he was only the 29th Vice-President, although sometimes he told people he was the 31st.

The true 29th, Calvin Coolidge, was the only Vice-President who took the job because of the salary. Thomas R. Marshall, the 28th Vice-President, was cut out of his father's will for accepting the job, and James S. Sherman, the 27th, was thrown off the train en route to his inauguration when the conductor learned what he was up to.

Charles W. Fairbanks was the first Vice-President to be run over by a car while on his way to preside over the Senate, and his predecessor, Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt (No. 25), was the first to cry "Bully!" upon hearing the news.

In many ways, of course, none of these is as historic as Garret A. Hobart. For one thing, most Americans even in his own day refused to believe there was a Garret A. Hobart. This nasty handicap was compounded by Hobart's parents, who had never heard of him.

The 23d Vice-President, Adlai E. Stevenson, was the first Vice-President ever to give the President a haircut. (In his memoirs, President Cleveland complained that Stevenson didn't know how to use the scissors on the sides and said it was a good thing he had become Vice-President, for he would surely have failed at barbering.)

Levi P. Morton, the 22d, and Thomas A. Hendricks, the 21st, made history not only by serving their terms concurrently, but also by being the first two sitting Vice-Presidents ever to eat cranberry sauce with Christmas dinner while sitting at the same table.

Before them, of course, came the historic Chester Alan Arthur, the first Vice-President to have three first names. Admittedly, this seems like small chaff when we consider William A. Wheeler, the 19th Vice-President; Henry Wilson, the 18th, and Schuyler Colfax, the 17th. They were the first three Vice-Presidents ever to collaborate in writing a sex manual.

The earlier Vice-Presidents all had names like Caxton Buxbaum Seymour Grandilet. This was called the golden age of the vice-presidency because Vice-Presidents were not expected to go to Washington in those days. When Daniel D. Tompkins (No. 6) appeared there once to see the monuments, it so infuriated President Monroe that he refused to approve Tompkins's expense account for the visit.

Nowadays, vice-presidents are expected to live in Washington. It is harder to get good men for the job.

Pandas for Pompidou

HONG KONG, Dec. 9 (UPI).—A pair of giant pandas were flown to Paris yesterday as a gift of the Chinese government to French President Georges Pompidou, the New China News Agency said. A Paris zoo official and a veterinarian are escorting the pandas, Li Li and Yen Yen.

Much of it is, almost literally, schoolboy humor. Richard Ingrams and several other major contributors went to school together and have been putting out this kind of thing in one form or another ever since.

British Magazine Has Big Bark, Little Bite

By Richard Eder

LONDON (NYT).—If the child is very small and his voice very squeaky, he may protest as much as he likes and the Emperor will remain undisturbed at the top of the ten-best-dressed list.

Private Eye, Britain's sharpest satirical voice, has been blasting away for a dozen years at this country's leading myths and mythmakers. It has made them flop about, get angry and sue for libel. But it has not really budged them.

It tries. Written by a small staff in a four-story walk-up in Soho, it turns out a bimonthly collection of cartoons, gossip, parodies and hard information concerning politicians, real-estate promoters, peers, opinion makers, beautiful people and anyone else on the upper rungs of Britain's various and very visible hierarchies.

Some of it is childish, some is very funny, some is inaccurate, some is scalpel-sharp and some is plain botched butchery. But for all its enthusiastically admitted faults, it reaches a level of disclosure that the newspapers, tied by commitment, friendship, propriety and the libel laws, do not. It thrives, in fact, on the paragraphs that Fleet Street reporters cannot get into their papers.

Shady Deals

It regularly reports shady deals in the City, the old financial section of London, stressing the names of public figures who may be on the boards of the companies involved. It runs a courts column in which it goes after harsh or discriminatory sentencing or intemperate conduct by judges.

Yet Private Eye's revelations fall into a curious vacuum. Although it has a strong circulation and is read by almost everybody in the press and in public life, its disclosures do not seem to create any compelling need to react or to follow up.

"There was a time when I would think that a story we printed would cause a storm, but I've ceased to think that," said Richard Ingrams, the magazine's editor.

"Things that appear in Private Eye are still not events."

Partly this may be because, though many of the pieces are carefully researched, the Eye makes quite a few mistakes. Lack of caution is a fundamental tenet. There have been some 80 libel suits, and the magazine has paid up on a good many of them, often apologizing as well.

Private Eye apologizes freely, even when convinced it is right. Mr. Ingrams's policy could be summed up, in fact, as, "Publish and be damned; apologize and be saved."

Circulation has grown steadily, and the magazine now sells some 105,000 copies at 30 cents each. The profits over the years have just about covered the libel costs.

Antidote to Clubbiness

The special character of Private Eye, and perhaps its most useful function, lies in exposing not so much crimes as pretentiousness and hypocrisy. Its notes and parodies, rude well beyond outrageousness, are a decided antidote to the clubbiness and self-congratulation of much of British public life.

For several weeks this summer the press simmered over an unnamed cabinet minister supposedly involved in the call-girl scandals that forced the resignation of two other ministers, Earl Jellicoe and Lord Lambton.

It was Private Eye that effectually disclosed the name that was making the insiders' rounds. It printed a cover showing Environment Minister Geoffrey Rippon sitting happily on a bed. The caption was "I'm all right, Jack." Mr. Rippon said nothing, though he later issued a denial when a Young Liberal publication used his name.

The point of the Eye cover may have borne less against Mr. Rippon than against the press treatment of the affair, with its now-you-see-it-now-you-don't flirting with the reader over the identity of the "third minister."

Recently, the Eye wrote that Anthony Wedgwood Benn had asked the British Broadcasting Corp. to refer to him as Tony Benn. A former peer who gave up his title, he became a leader of the Labor party's left wing. As such his patrician looks and manner are something of an embarrassment, and the Eye seized delightfully on the reverse snobbery of the reported request.

The BBC might call him Tony Benn, it wrote, "but Private Eye will continue to refer to him as Old Loonydrawers."

The magazine satirized the press treatment of the courtship of Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips with a soap-opera serial called "Love in the Saddle."

Prime Minister Edward Heath, who is regularly known to Private Eye as "the grocer" because of his efforts to get Britain into the European Common Market, is given a regular column. In it he is depicted as managing director of a company called "Heathco," and his charmless, rather abrupt manner in public speeches is rendered in the form of a letter to the employees.

Schoolboy Humor

Much of this is, almost literally, schoolboy humor. Mr. Ingrams and several other major contributors went to school together and have been putting out this kind of thing in one form or other ever since. But the metaphor of the English Establishment as one big public school is both venerable and partly apt.

Private Eye functions as an underground school magazine, with the same capacity to change almost nothing, but to annoy the professors and prefects and cheer up the students immensely.

"Private Eye couldn't be conceived in America," Mr. Ingrams remarked. "For one thing your newspapers are much more vigorous at uncovering things than ours are, and the same need isn't there. For another, Private Eye could only function in a small, cohesive society where people know each other and can care about the allusions."

According to Mr. Ingrams, one of his magazine's strengths is its impartial ferocity. It attacks power or prestige on both the right and the left. His own attitude he describes as "Tory anarchism."

Perhaps the best tribute was printed in the Times Literary Supplement, whose dignified style is as far removed as possible from that of Private Eye. The magazine, it said, is sloppy, careless, ill-appearing, but "it seems to have found its own level, which is one that cuts right across our whole society."

"It is only too possible," the article added, "that if the Eye started correcting its more glaring faults, it would also lose its glint."


Associated Pr[ess]

Abbott and Costello doing their "Who's on [First]" comedy routine before they split up in 19[57].

PEOPLE: Bud Abbott Sues Aut[hor] Over 'Who's on First'

Bud Abbott, surviving member of the Abbott and Costello comedy team, has filed suit to stop sales of a book that includes photos and dialogue of their popular skit, "Who's on First?" The suit against Richard Anobile, who compiled the book, and publishers Darien House, Inc., and W.W. Norton and Co., said that the book was put together without their consent. The suit was joined by three heirs of Lou Costello, who died in 1959 of a heart attack.

* * *

For the first time in 20 years, Bob Hope is not making his overseas Christmas tour to entertain U.S. servicemen. Hope began his tours in 1948 during the Berlin airlift and has gone every year since 1954. Asked how he will spend his first Christmas at home in years, Hope replied: "The family will throw a box lunch at me and turn on the applause machine. Maybe put a sniper in a tree and somebody will hold up a sign." He said he had rejected a number of requests for a trip to Indochina, because "the war is over."

* * *

Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton have been reconciled, a spokesman said yesterday, adding that they plan to fly together to Italy and that they are "very happy." Burton arrived in Los Angeles Friday to visit his estranged wife at the University of California Medical Center, where she had an ovarian cyst removed last month. The couple plan to fly to London and then take a private jet to [...] where Burton is to resum[e work] on a film. Only last week[...] of Miss Taylor were p[...] that she would marry Los[...] businessman Henry Wynb[erg, her] companion for the las[t ...] months. The Burtons h[ad] separated since early July.

* * *

Israeli Premier Golda M[eir] replaced Queen Elizabeth [as] the woman most admired [by the] British public, a poll in t[he Sun]day Telegraph reported. Meir received 24 percent [of the] vote to the Queen's 12[...] "My wife" was third wit[h ... per]cent and Princess Anne [...] with 5 percent.

Prime Minister Edward [Heath] was the most admired m[an with] 8 percent, followed by [Prince] Philip with 7 percent. Th[ere was] a four-way tie for third [...] percent between President [Nixon,] U.S. Secretary of State [Henry] Kissinger, rightist MP [Enoch] Powell and "my husband."

* * *

Author Harry Golden i[s] pardoned by President N[ixon for] his conviction in 1929 [on] fraud charges. Golden ha[d served] three years in jail after [pleading] guilty to the charges in [connec]tion with his stock [...] firm. Golden, author of t[he book] "Only in America," had [applied] for the pardon in 1969. [...] special counsel Leonard G[...] told him of the pardon la[...] after an investigation [of his] record by the FBI.

—SAMUEL JUS[TICE]

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QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL, Monday, December 10, at 7:45 p.m. London debut of Norwegian soprano Kari Lovaas "Born to Lieder" Sunday Telegraph, Sydney, 1973. "Kari Lovaas, a rare treat." The Australian, Melbourne, June, 1973. Donald Hollier. Piano Works by Schumann, Wolf, Mussorgsky, Grieg. Tickets: £1.20, £1.00, 80p., 50p. obtainable from Royal Festival Hall. Box Office (01-928 3191) and usual agents: Concert Management: New Era International Concerts Limited.

THE NIXON FILM: "Millhouse, A White Comedy," 20 h 45, Dec. 11. Bon Conseil Theater. 6 Rue Albert-Lapparent, Mo. Ségur. Fr. 10; Students, Fr. 8. Sponsor: Democrats in France.

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